THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.
Office, 76 Fifth Street
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
G. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR
S. S. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy.....3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week,).....25 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year).....$10 00
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1866. NO. 114.

CITY ITEMS.

Laughing Gas.

The following persons are a few of the great number that have experienced the good effects of Nitrous Oxide, in having it teeth extracted without pain, at Dr. G. W. Spencer's, No. 854 Penn street, during the past week: Dr. Murdock, Dr. Herron, Mr. Nicholls, J. G. Baker, Miss J. M. Demmler, Mrs. Joseph Walker, L. S. Noble, dentist, Mrs. Thos. Gilmore, Geo. H. Lee, Mrs. Charles Baker, T. H. McClelland, Miss M. Riley, John Alrich, Mrs. John Showers, R. P. Cooper, Louis Cupps, Mrs. H. Mank, Frank Chesser, A. Shaffer, Mr. Stephenson, John Cooper, Miss M. Dougal, Wm. Hendrix, Miss M. Riley, Mrs. Frank Walter, Miss E. Wilson, Miss M. A. Douglas.

No charge for giving the Gas, neither do we make any charge for extracting the Teeth when Artificial Teeth are ordered. You are particularly requested to call and examine our $10 sets of Teeth.

Call at J. D. Thompson's

For Stone Pipes, Clay Pipes, Gum Pipes, Briar Pipes and Cane Pipe stems. No. 940 Liberty street.

Dry Goods Trade.

Not only have prices advanced, but there is every probability that they will continue to do so, making this the right time to increase stock for all those who wish to take advantage of a rising market. We are glad to be able to say in this connection that Pittsburgh stands in the front rank as a jobbing point at the time. Not only can goods be had cheaper here than in the East, but a full supply, also. If any doubt this they have but to visit the establishment of Barker & Co., 59 Market street, and they will be satisfied that what we are speaking by the book. Country merchants take notice.

Call at Thompson's

For Ice Creepers and Leather Preservative. No. 940 Liberty street.

Blood Purifier and Blood Pills.

A "down east" debating club has been recently arguing the question: "Which is the most effective agent in the reflection of the population of civilized countries—War, Cholera, Switchers or Billious Complaints?" After a warm and animated debate it was decided that the latter had proven by far the most disastrous, until the discovery of the now celebrated Stomach Bitters and wonderful Blood Purifier and Blood Pills. The club, therefore, actuated by a spirit of philanthropy, have determined to recommend them to the public as a preventive of cholera, and certain cure for all diseases resulting from ill blood affection, and to inform them that they are prepared by Prince, Walton & Co., Nos. 56, 58, 60 and 62 East Third street, Cincinnati, and are for sale by all reputable druggists.

The Great Final Closing Out Sale

Of Cloaks and Shawls at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Continued,

The closing out sale of Ladies' Furs at the first-class house of William Fleming, No. 139 Wood street. This is the best opportunity ever offered to the citizens of Pittsburgh to buy Ladies' Furs at a bargain. Our stock consists in part of Hudson Bay Sable, Mink Sable, Genuine Pitch, Water Mink, American Pitch, black and brown Sable, Ladies' fur trimmed Hoods and Straining Caps; Gent's fine Hats and Caps; Men's and Boy's Caps of all kinds. If you wish bargains call without delay.

Call at Thompson's

For Skates, Sleds, and Lead Combs. No. 940 Liberty street.

Ferrineace's Card Photographs,

Are taken in any weather, in all the various popular styles, singly or by the dozen, at any hour each. We guarantee satisfaction. Gallery corner Fifth and Market streets.

A Curious Fact.

It is related by travelers in Eastern countries that persons are not unfrequently met with of the age of one hundred years, with all the elasticity and buoyancy of spirits of an individual apparently of the age of forty. On inquiring the cause it was ascertained that the only medicine they ever took was the medicated Shaheeh, the same as that which the Celebrated Oriental Company of Boston are now advertising in our city papers under the name of Hasheen Candy. A very different article, however, from that worthless stuff offered our citizens some time since by a party in New York. L. Fahnestock & Co., and McClarran & Co., are the wholesale agents here.

Excellent, Most Excellent,

Is Sawyer's Barber's Soap. Try it and be convinced. Only 50 cents a cake.

Silks and Dress Goods.

For these go to the great closing out sale at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Cloaks and Shawls.

Great bargains in these at the final closing out sale at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

The Daily Commercial

STATE ITEMS.

A loan in West Pithole recently collected fifty dollars for a widow in destitute circumstances, but forgot to pay it over, appropriating it to his own use. The citizens waited upon him for a settlement of accounts, failing to do so, he upond was treated to a ride on a rail and afterwards held for obtaining money under false pretences.

On Sabbath last Rev. Mr. Tollman, of Franklin, held Episcopal service in Bascom's theatre, Oil City. After the services, at which there was good attendance, a meeting was appointed for the election of a vestry and organization of a church.

Alex. W. Myers, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster at Oil City, in place of F. Bishop, Esq., who resigned in his favor.

The bill read in the Legislature with a view of changing the manner of procuring liquor-selling licenses purposes to make it lawful for the several Courts of Quarter Sessions to hear petitions in addition to that of the applicant, in favor of and remonstrance against the application of any person applying for a license to keep a tavern, inn or hotel, and thereupon to refuse the same if more than fifty believe the sale of intoxicating drinks is unnecessary for the accommodation of the public. The bill also provides that licenses for selling at wholesale the sale of domestic wines and malt liquors shall be hereafter given by the same courts and not by the county treasurers.

The report of Col. Frank Jordan, our energetic State Military Agent at Washington, states that during the past year, 1,920 applications have been filed with him for arrears of pay, bounty, &c., and 1,075 have been acted upon, 845 of which have issued or money paid. In addition, three hundred and fifty-three applications for pensions have been prepared and 131 allowed. The total amount of money collected during the year, amounted to $282,853 76. Transportation has been issued by the agency for the remains of three hundred and thirteen deceased soldiers, for three hundred and thirty-one persons to accompany the same, and for two hundred and fifty other persons.

An attempt was made Thursday night last to rob the postoffice at Pithole, and James Eagan alias Willard and Nimrod were arrested in the act. A thirty party named Russell was arrested the next day, charged with being implicated in the affair. The accused, not having effected the entrance to the office, do not come within the jurisdiction of the United States Courts, but will be tried at Franklin.

The publication of the *Daily Record*, at Reading, has been suspended.

The colored people intend holding a State Convention in Harrisburg on the 28th of February, the object of which is not stated.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The last uprising of their countrymen was celebrated Monday night by the Poles residing in New York, at a place in Essex street, where addresses were delivered in the Polish and Russian language, and a resolution was adopted to form a revolutionary club.

The British bark Diadem, under the command of Capt. Hannam, which sailed from New York on the 5th inst., for Liverpool, capsized during the gale of the 9th inst., and the captain's wife, and two boys belonging to the crew were drowned. Capt. Hannam and four of the crew afterwards died from exposure. The survivors arrived in New York on Monday.

There were four thousand people present at the thirty-seventh annual ball in aid of the New York Fire Department Charity Fund, on Monday night.

A Cairo dispatch of the 23d says: General Brisbin has been assigned to the command at Pine Bluff, Arkansas. The report in Northern papers that he is mustering out the Iowa Colored Cavalry, sent from Helena to Duvall's Bluff, under General Wade, is a canard.

A San Francisco dispatch states that the Russian Government has given notice to the Western Union Telegraph Company that the steam corvette of their Pacific squadron will be placed at their disposal, and have requested instructions to be issued by her commander, Capt. Pschelay, chief of the expedition, orders her to report at Gretropolski in May.

A Washington correspondent says: We are going to have a remarkable season of speech making in the House. No less than sixty members are already on the speaking slate, all of whom have announced their intention of speaking on Reconstruction.

A Washington special says: Hon. Thomas Williams intends pressing his resolution offered, calling for a trial of the rebel traitors by a Military Court. Until the bill spoken of is prepared and reported for that purpose, prominent Pennsylvania politicians are hard at work here arranging for the nomination of Governor Geary for Governor, at the coming Union Convention to be held in your State. They think Governor Geary is the most available candidate to secure success. His record as the War Department is good.

WESTERN RIVERS.—The St. Louis *Democrat* of Monday says: "Just at this moment, when mild weather and swelling streams were promising an early and full resumption of business, and the steamboat and upper river packets were firing up to commence the work of another season, the coldest spell of this changeable weather we experienced has come suddenly, and dashed the hopes of a speedy recommencement of navigation. On Friday night, with the pronunciations only of a frost, wind, a sleety rain and a few flashes of blue lightning, the mercury made a plunge from forty to fifty degrees. In the morning the river was covered with floating ice and the thermometer marked the temperature of the weather as low as zero. During the day the ice increased, and the insurance companies deemed it prudent to forbid the departure of boats. For the second time, therefore, the harbor of St. Louis is closed this winter by the rigor of the season. The state of water, we are happy to state, precludes almost the possibility of a gorge, and hopes are entertained that the existing impediment will pass away in a few days.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Proviso to the Colorado Bill.

Interesting Debates in Congress.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, a Woman's Rights Man.

The Suffrage Question in the District.

Financial Bill Growing Less in Favor.

The Appointment of L. D. Campbell to Mexico.

PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE ON ALL NEWSPAPERS.

Condition of the Georgia Freedmen.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 23.

The Admission of Colorado.

The following is an amendment to the bill for the admission of Colorado, proposed by Mr. Sumner:

Provided that this act shall not take effect except upon the fundamental condition that within the State there shall be no denial of the elective franchise, or any other right, on account of color or race, but all persons shall be equal before the law, and the Legislature of the State, by a solemn public act, shall declare the assent of the State to this fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States an official copy of such act; whereupon, whenever the same shall be adopted, upon the receipt of the copy, the President by proclamation, announce the fact, whereupon, without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, this joint resolution shall be of force.

Proceedings in Congress.

The debates in both houses of Congress to-day were very protracted. In the Senate the pending measure was the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and the whole time was taken up in discussing national politics as involved in the question of reconstruction. A vote will probably be reached to-morrow, when the bill, with slight modification, will be passed.

The House, a few moments after it met, proceeded to consider the constitutional amendment relative to representation based on numbers as reported from the Committee on Reconstruction on yesterday. The proposition of Mr. Stevens to pass it without further debate, met with such unusual opposition from his own side of the House, that after expressing his astonishment at such an exhibition, he withdrew the demand for the previous question, whereupon the debate opened in dead earnest from all quarters, and amendments to the pending proposition were offered by nearly every speaker. Out of a dozen members who made speeches, only one proposed amendment to the Constitution, not more than two favored it as it came from the joint committee. Its chances for passage even by a majority are very slight, indeed, to say nothing of the apparent impossibility of obtaining the requisite two-thirds votes. The opposition to the amendment was evidently not expected by the House members of the Reconstruction Committee. In order to secure general debate on the measure, it will doubtless be referred to-morrow to the Committee of the Whole, and speeches required to be made within the ten minute rule.

A Scene.

The only scene in the House to-day was when Mr. Brooks, of New York, declared that he preferred giving suffrage to the women of the country before allowing the negroes to vote. The excruciated ladies applauded him most vigorously. It was thought that they would be cleared.

Contested Seat of Voorhees.

The House Committee on Elections to-day took up the contested election case of the Washburne against Voorhees, of the Seventh Congressional District.

Suffrage in the District.

There are several propositions before the House Committee on the District of Columbia, which propose virtually to put off the time for allowing colored persons to vote one year from the present time. The House bill striking out the word white from the laws in force in this District, will be reported in a short time, as the Senate Committee just as it passed the House.

Colored Delegations Pressing their Claims.

There are now in the city a large number of colored delegations from different parts of the country urging legislation in Congress to favor the interests of the colored race. This morning they had an interview with Gen. Howard of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Important to Soldiers.

The Senate Military Committee to-day reported the bill prohibiting claim agents from charging soldiers or their widows more than ten dollars for making out the necessary papers or the collection of any claim. Commissioned officers are not included.

The Financial Bill.

The Ways and Means Committee had another protracted session this morning over McCulloch's financial bill. The more the Committee examine the foreign trade and the enormous power which the whole bill gives the Secretary, the less they are inclined to report it. They do not believe that there is either law or precedent for any such measure, and they do not believe there is a man on the floor of either House who would be conferred upon any Secretary of the Treasury. There will probably be no definite action on the bill for some days yet.

The Mexican Mission.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs have before them a number of nominations of foreign ministers. In the case of Lewis D. Campbell, recently appointed Minister to Mexico, the committee have postponed action for the present. It appears that letters not very flattering to this gentleman have been sent to the committee, and before anything is done they will be investigated.

Postage on Newspapers.

It is understood that the House Postoffice Committee will report in favor of the recommendation of the Postmaster General for the prepayment of all newspapers sent through the mail. The Senate Committee, however, do not look with favor upon it, and will make an adverse report.

West Virginia

Has a proposition before the Senate Military Committee to allow Harper's Ferry to be turned over to that State. The Committee have had the matter under consideration, and have called upon the War Department for information upon the subject. Unless there is some valid reason why the government should retain it, the Committee will report against it.

Freedmen's Affairs in Georgia.

Assistant Commissioner Harding, of Freedmen's Affairs for the State of Georgia, reports to General Howard that in Mitchell county the freedmen have nearly all left, and cites as a reason that the white people are as poor as the black. In Baker county there is a great call for laborers; five hundred hands are needed. In Decatur county the freedmen have contracted and have gone to work with their former masters, who are much encouraged at their endeavors and think they will do well. He states that the planters in his part of the State are in high spirits, and say that the freedmen really act as though they intended to work.

The Soldiers and Sailors National Convention.

With General Hinks, of Massachusetts, in the chair, met again to-day. Over one hundred delegates were present. A resolution was adopted asking of Congress an appropriation of fifteen dollars a month for disabled soldiers. General Butler addressed the convention in the House hall to-night.

Personal.

Major Gen. Edward Hatch, Major Gen. I. S. Palmer and Major General D. S. Stanly are in town, and paid their respects to Lieutenant General Grant this morning.

Major General Lew Wallace resigned his commission yesterday and his resignation has been accepted by the President.

Major General John W. Turner has been summoned before the Reconstruction Committee.

Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas

Was married this evening to Major Williams, of the regular army.

Case of the Prize Ship Admiral—Death of Surgeon Coolidge—Suffrage in Colorado—Important Correspondence—Reference to Gwyn's Colonization Scheme, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—The Supreme Court of the United States has delivered an opinion to-day in the case of the ship Admiral, a British ship, with a cargo of salt and coal, which was captured by the United States steamer Alabama, December 18th, 1861, taken to Philadelphia and there libeled as a prize. Ascertaining that the vessel was liable to condemnation and should be condemned, the Supreme Court has given a decree of condemnation substantially the position taken by Government.

Information has been received here, that Richard H. Coolidge, Surgeon United States Army, died yesterday in North Carolina, where he has been on duty for some time.

Wm. J. Hardin, a colored citizen of Colorado, telegraphs to Washington from Denver that negroes had the right of suffrage in that Territory until 1864, when they were deprived of it by a law signed by Governor Evans, and that the admission of Colorado at this time would ponder their disfranchisement perpetual. He contradicts, moreover, the assertion made in the fact that the enabling act had been complied with, especially that part requiring the Constitution to accord with the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

There has just been issued from the Government Printing Office, the Message of the President communicating to the Senate information in regard to plans to induce the immigration of dissatisfied citizens of the United States into Mexico, and especially in regard to the plans of Dr. Wm. M. Gwyn and M. F. Maury.

On the sixth of February last, Senor Romero addressed a letter to Secretary Seward, protesting against the cession which Maximilian made or was about to make, to the French Government, of various states of the Mexican republic. He called the attention of Secretary Seward to the printed documents which accompanied his notes. Among the papers submitted was a letter from Romero to Enrique A. Mejia, who says before leaving Mexico he was shown the original letter from Napoleon to Marshal Bazaine, recommending Dr. Gwyn's plan as submitted to him, and directing the Marshal to furnish the troops demanded by Gwyn.

Secretary Seward, on July 15th, 1865, thanked Senor Romero for communicating important information, and informed him that the subject would receive prompt consideration.

Secretary Seward accordingly wrote to Minister Bigelow, enclosing a copy of the interested letters, showing that Dr. Gwyn and his family are disloyal; that they are engaged in obtaining grants of mineral lands in the States of that Republic, adjoining the United States, and that Dr. Gwyn is to be chief officer and agent in working the mines; that a large accession of capitalists and emigrants in those States from the rebels against the United States is expected; that they regard their enterprise as injurious to the United States, and that they claim to have the patronage of the Emperor of the French, with the assurance of military aid. Other documents accompany this message.

The delegates appointed by the colored people of this district, Maryland, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Illinois, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut is at present in Washington, composed entirely of colored men, to urge equality before the law for all American citizens, without regard to color. Having acted up to the present without organization, they met last evening and organized for concerted action. George F. Bowers, who represented six New England States, was elected President. Lewis H. Douglass, of Maryland, son of Frederick Douglass, secretary, and John Jones, of Illinois, Treasurer. These delegations had an interview with Gen. Howard to-day. They are unanimously opposed to colonization or the massing of colored persons in any place in or out of the United States. They wish for a continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau, with enlargements of its powers. They desire unqualified franchise for colored citizens. While they cherish no resentful feeling toward the States lately in rebellion, they are opposed to their being allowed political power in the councils of the nation, until they shall give practical evidence of their adoption of the spirit of the amendment to the Constitution, by abolishing legislation in favor of the privileged classes.

General Howard has received an official communication from General Tilman, Commissioner for Georgia, enclosing the letters of two agents for the Bureaus. They say that in Decatur county freedmen have come to work with their former masters, and the latter feel greatly encouraged. In Mitchell county the white people seem to be as poor as the blacks, and the freedmen have nearly all left. In Baker and Dougherty counties a demand for freedmen.

The planters there say the freedmen really act as though they were going to work. In Grave and Ogiethorp counties, the agent met much opposition at both white and black, owing to the obstinacy of the negroes and the careless, despondent disposition of the farmers. The following letter from Gwyn and friedmen, the result has been that nearly all are now employed and doing well. Contracts on the larger farms are generally for a portion of the crops, one-third being the usual rate.

The Miners' Convention of California held a meeting on the 19th instant, at Sacramento, Cal., at which resolutions were adopted protesting against the bill introduced into the late Western Railroad Company intend to cheat Pittsburgh by giving it the go by:

The plan is this: They leave their main stem at Youngstown, Ohio, pass down the Mahoning Valley to the Big Beaver river, thence to the mouth of the Connoquenessing, up that creek and cross over to the waters of Pine creek to the Allegheny river, thence across the river at the mouth of Negley's run, up Negley's run, pass Finley's Silver Lake, cross the Pennsylvania Railroad east of the cattle yards, *six miles east of Pittsburgh*, cross the Greensburg pike near the county poor farm, Peebles, down the west branch of Nine-mile run to its mouth on the Monongahela River at Irwin's salt works, nearly opposite the city poor house farm, where good connection can be made with the Connellsville railroad. The distance across is from five and one-half to six miles, the grade not over forty feet per mile; thus leaving Pittsburgh entirely out of the track, so that any moiety of the Western trade that New York says she does not want shall seek a market in Baltimore, or connect with a line of steamers there for Liverpool—as there can be more profit in that than they can buy their way through Pennsylvania, they intend to connect with another line from New York.

This correspondent is probably needlessly alarmed, and is suggested that he retains his patience for a time.

—The *United States Railroad Register*, a recognized authority on railroad matters, comes to the defense of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, to form part of the new arrangement with the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, to form part of the new through line from the West to the East. It says:

But, fortunately for Philadelphia, and especially for its commercial interests, which need and require the stimulus of a new and additional rail route to and into the West, there were bold and sagacious minds in the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad organization at the outset to fortify their own great work and benefit Philadelphia at the same time, by a negotiation which resulted in making the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad not a mere diverging twig or side connection to bear drippings down the Schuylkill Valley, but which interposed and inserted that great Philadelphia and Reading Railroad as a vital constituent part into the Atlantic and Great Western Railway company's through route. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad is a span of bridge between the Morris and Essex division of the Atlantic and Great Western railway terminating at the Delaware river, and the Catawissa division of the Atlantic and Great Western railway terminating at the Port Schuylkill river. This dove-tailing of the roads of the contracting parties assures and compels homogeneous management, and will inspire heartiness and honesty in concurrent action in the business of transportation.

The Philadelphia and Reading railroad company contribute the middle joints in the Atlantic and Great Western backbone, horizontal vertebræ which give strength to the spinal column, before the country, and most particularly to the commercial interests of Philadelphians. And as those who, in 1846, denounced the plan of Pennsylvania railroad were subsequently confounded and silenced by those who now, in 1866, clamor against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, so will the President will pass the boundries of restraint.

[Paris correspondence Independence Belge, Dec. 30.]

The Mobile *Tribune*, of a recent date, says:

We learn, from good authority, that the railroad men in the South and Southwest have agreed to organize throughout the South and Southwest, with lines extending north to the Canada frontier, a railroad express company. The Alabama Legislature, at its recent session, granted them a charter under the name and style of the Union Express Company. The corporators are all prominent railroad men. Eleven thousand miles of railroad have already been pledged to the enterprise, and we hope to see the institution organized and put into operation at an early day. For the country at large we look for material benefit from the association of railroads, and we have no doubt that there will be a great impetus given to the express business of this extraordinary age. Our lines are satisfied every merchant in the country will be benefited by the change, and that while in France the Government asks, perhaps, nothing better than to satisfy these exigencies, if it can do so without danger, and by not adopting (as the originators of the Union Express propose to do) a general freight tariff—say, for instance, from New York to Chicago—they expect a considerable reduction from the present exorbitant charges for the various inland routes. Can will be freighted to anyone point and taken to another without a transfer, thus saving time and expense usually attending the transfer of freight from one train to another. It will be carried through by passenger trains, enabling us to get goods between New York, St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico in five or six days. California, Nevada, Oregon, Ohio, Indiana—20th infantry, 1st heavy artillery, Iowa—12th infantry, Independent organizations of Infantry—United States Veteran Volunteers—Companies D and E, 1st cavalry, Washington Territorial, E, 1st infantry, Pennsylvania, 58th Infantry, United States troops—the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72d, 73d, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82d, 83d, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92d, 93d, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102d, 103d, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 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999th, 1000th.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD CASE.

Injunction Against the Catawissa Railroad Applied For.

PHILADELPHIA, January 23.—In the Supreme Court to-day, the remonstrances and petition of Pennsylvania Railroad Companies applied for a special injunction to prevent the Catawissa Railroad Company from crossing the tracks of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, to connect with the Oil Creek Railroad at one terminus thereof, and at the other terminus with any road chartered by the State of New York. The bill also prays that the proposed acts of defendants is to construct a road by which the trade of the oil regions is to be deflected from Philadelphia to New York.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

—The railroad between Union and Titusville, it is said, is to be immediately built.

—W. G. Case, Esq., the late President of the Reading and Columbus Railroad, has accepted the Presidency of the Gettysburg Railroad.

—The statement of the earnings of the Oil Creek Railroad for the past year shows an increase in gross earnings of nearly eighty-seven per cent. over the preceding year, and the amount of the past six months being more than $150,000 in excess of the total business of 1864.

—Major General Burnside having been elected President of the Reno, Oil Creek and Pithole Railroad, Major J. L. Wilson, of Indiana, and one of the Directors of the Reno Oil and Land Company, has accepted the position of Superintendent. About eight miles of track are laid upon this road and the work is progressing at the rate of from 1½ to 2 miles per day.

—John McManus, Isaac Eckert, Charles B. McKnight, John S. Richards and William M. Hiester, all citizens of Reading, are named among the corporators in Mr. Stevens's bill establishing, by act of Congress, a National Air Line Railroad from Washington to Erie. The main feature of the points at which the books for subscriptions to the stock are to be opened. From all this it is to be inferred that the proposed road is to pass through that city.

—The Tidioute *Gazette* says: Over five hundred men are at work on the track between this place and Irvine, and another detachment of three hundred is expected to arrive soon. Besides these are several hundred men engaged in the woods getting out ties, bridge timbers, etc. How many are at work below this place we do not know. The property holders at Irvine demanded fabulous prices for location for the depot, etc., and missed their guess—the junction will be nearly a mile nearer. Such is the report.

—The Mount Joy, Lancaster county, *Herald* says: "There is a strong probability that the air line railroad from Lancaster City to Washington, will be located through Mount Joy, to cross the Susquehanna at the lower end of Marietta. This will make the most direct route, and the survey, which is now progressing, by Messrs. Reist, Swarr, Musselman and Wrightsville, shows that it can be made with easy grades and at moderate expense. Persons who have been engaged in locating about the new project, say the road will shortly be built. The connection between Wrightsville and Oxford has already been made."

—The "West Branch and Juniata Railroad Company" is the title of a corporation proposed to be organized by legislative enactment in this State. Levi S. Rooke, John Youngman, John F. Huffnagle, Jeremiah Raudenbaugh, and others are named as incorporators. The first section provides for the construction of a railroad to connect with any road in Northumberland county, thence to run by way of Winfield and New Berlin, through Union and Snyder counties, to connect with any line now or hereafter to be constructed in Mifflin county; but, strange to say, no point of beginning is made.

—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad Company, held at their office in Sandusky, the following persons were elected Directors for the ensuing year, C. L. Boalt, of Norwalk; John Gardner, of Norwalk; H. P. Warden, of Sandusky; E. B. Saddler, of Sandusky; S. M. Robinson, of Plymouth; J. J. Tracey, of Mansfield; James Daly, of Lebanon; J. Buckingham, of Newark, and J. W. Sprague, of Huron. At a meeting of the new Board the following officers were elected: President—Hon. C. L. Boalt; Superintendent—James H. Stewart; General Freight Agent—E. B. Wilcox; Locating Engineer—H. M. Bronson; Treasurer and Paymaster—L. P. Wheelock.

—Harrisburg correspondents of the Philadelphia newspapers agree that there is no hope entertained for the passage of the bill incorporating the "Central Railway Company of Pennsylvania." The incorporators named are Messrs. Jacob Black, William Reynolds, J. M. Fleming, Galusha A. Grow, A. W. Owens, A. Plumer, C. W. Schriver, Jas. S. Wilson, Wm. Stewart, Samuel Griffith, W. C. Trout, G. W. Arnold, John S. McCalmont, H. B. Wright, J. Patton Lyon, Isaac Gonion, K. L. Blood and Wm. Bigler, with a capital in the millions of dollars, which amount can be increased, if it is found necessary to do so, to enable the company, which is to be known as the "Central Railway Company of Pennsylvania," to build a road not exceeding six-feet gauge, from some point on the State line and Great Western railway, at or east of the western State line to Northumberland county. The road is to connect at either end, or at intermediate points, and to hold, furnish, equip and use any and all railroads now existing into the counties through which the road may pass. It is provided in one of the sections that Franklin and Mercer shall be made points on or near the line.

—The New York and Erie Railway Company has adopted a new invention to supply locomotives with water from deep and shallow wells. This piece of mechanism is so sim

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1866.

COMMERCIAL BUREAU.

The Daily Commercial is the medium of public interest in every part of the country. Communications received from our friends in all parts of the country, on matters of public interest, are always welcome. More especially, whatever relates to the trade, manufactures, and productions of all lands and realms, will be acceptable and considered. Items of local interest, the movements of steamboats, the rise and fall of the river, the markets, and all matters of general interest, will be carefully noted. Reports of the markets, and other communications relating to business, will be carefully compiled, and may be relied upon as perfectly accurate and reliable.

Letters concerning the business department of the paper, or relating to subscriptions, should be addressed to the Publishing office. Communications designed for the paper must be addressed to the Editor.

SENATOR WADE'S SPEECH.

The speech of Senator WADE, like all that Senator's speeches, will be read to the end. Coming closely after Senator DOOLITTLE'S very able speech, portions which are here committed, the reader will have the merits of two of the most able, as well as most opposite, speeches of the Session, in forming his own conclusions.

BUSINESS AND POLITICS.

It requires no extraordinary sagacity to discover what the interests of the whole country, and of every part, need at the present time. Almost all our affairs have got into a disordered condition, while the great business of saving the country was engrossing the public attention. Now, that the long agony is over, the people need quiet with industry and economy, to repair damages, and re-establish prosperity. We want a pacific policy, with reference to foreign nations, and a liberal one towards our own people. The whole capability of production in the country should be developed, with direct reference to the liquidation of the national debt. Foreign trade should be made tributary to the same grand result, by maintaining a due proportion between the amount of our imports and the foreign demand for our products.

If we judge of public sentiment correctly, there is a general desire for the stability of political conditions on a basis not materially different from that which was provided by the decisions of the war. Agitations of the public mind with new projects do not meet with a favorable reception by the great body of the people. Those measures of Congress and the Government, which bear most directly and favorably upon the national interests of the country, are the class which attract most attention throughout the land, and receive the warmest approval. It is not, however, because the people have allowed their political opinions to be overlaid and stifled by sordid feelings, but because they consider the political prospects of the republic to be very much affected by its financial condition. It is the conviction of the popular mind, as we interpret it by the action of the citizens generally, that their conflict with rebellion required the strength of the country in arms, so now the struggle with debt demands all the enterprise, energy and economy of the whole country in business. And whatever Congress and the Government can do to facilitate the profits of steady labor on our soil, in our manufactories, on our seas, and throughout our inland, will harmonize with the public sentiment and further the interests of the people and State. The immense debt requires, for its liquidation, the co-operation and resources of every part of the country, and the sooner these are harmoniously and cordially brought into requisition by wise government action and popular concurrence, the sooner will the great object be attained. We do not expect the formidable amount to be paid by any magic of politics, but by the steady proceeds of steady labor; and what we want of government is, to facilitate and to expedite this application of labor, as much as is consistent with right and safety. We do not expect a debt to be reduced to nothing as a mass of rock may be crushed to powder, but as the huge iceberg melts away on coming into a gentle, sunny clime; under the genial power of a restored Union and a general prosperity consequent thereon, its dimensions would speedily be contracted, and with them the necessary demands on the products of private labor.

DECIMAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The legislation on this subject belongs to Congress, by the Constitution. Little has hitherto been deemed necessary. The increase of internal trade, however, renders uniformity of weights and measures a convenience if not a necessity. The last Congress created a standing committee on the subject, and in the Report of the Agricultural Department, for December, just issued, we find an interesting and valuable article in relation to it, designed to remind the committee of the need that is felt for some reformatory legislation.

The decimal system is recommended by arguments that are as sound for weights and measures as for coin. At Evanston the system as applied in France affords a conclusive illustration and proof of its convenience, simplicity, and adaptation to all kinds of measurement. The bushel, the acre, the barrel, the ton, and their fractional parts, might be designated by a decimal arrangement as well as the coin of the country. It would then be uniform in all the States, and be universally and easily understood. The local irregularities of measure and modes of expression are often perplexing and unintelligible. We are not quite so badly off as in England, where the bushel of wheat varies in weight in different counties, from 60 to 168 pounds. Yet we are not wholly intelligible to each other, owing to different terms used, or to different quantities represented by them. The worst case was that of money, which is now pretty well cured by the triumph of the decimal currency. Shillings, fips, pistareens, have nearly disappeared both from our currency and language, being superceded by the decimal divisions. But still we have some confusion in market-affairs. In one place or with one article a hundred weight means a hundred pounds, and in another one hundred and twelve. Coal is sold in one market by the ton and in another by the bushel. In one market it is weighed on scales and in the bill the quantity is designated by bushels. The market reports so laboriously collected and published in the COMMERCIAL and other business papers, would be even more valuable and interesting if a uniform system of weights, measures and terms were in use throughout the country. And the understanding of foreign market values would be more easy if the uniformity extended to the great commercial nations. The adoption of a decimal currency and the convenience accompanying its use, encourages the extension of the system to other measures. Traditionary usage is the only or the main difficulty in the way.

FOREIGN FUNDS FOR FREE TRADE.

That British manufacturers should desire to have a free run into so good a market as our country is, will occasion no surprise to anybody. That they should be willing to pay something for the chance, might be inferred from the ordinary operation of motives of self interest. With the moderate duties now laid on his fabrics, the foreign manufacturer finds his trade with this country sufficiently lucrative. A small charge at the custom house is quite overbalanced by the enhanced value of gold, or by the discount thrown off, and the interest laid on the securities taken in lieu of gold for payment.

But still, not satisfied—what ever satisfies rapacity for gain?—the parties interested in the American trade have initiated measures looking to further advantage on their side. A Free Trade association has been formed to bear directly on this end. In what way the funds subscribed are to be employed is, of course, only a conjecture to outside observers. But that conjecture need not wander greatly. At a previous period, free trade funds raised largely in Britain, were strongly suspected of being put *somehow* into service in opposition to the Tariff of 1842. A crude notion is now in the public mind that the "sinews of war," in the contest against our manufacturing interests and our nation's interests altogether, are supplied by those liberal gentlemen, who are so anxious to furnish our country with the products of foreign labor. Printing presses can be kept a going, one sided articles can be circulated by the million, legislative halls can be besieged, if Free Trade associations have the money at their control. And, if successful, the return of profits to them from free trade would compensate a hundred fold over for all they had paid out. While utter prostration of our interest in manufactures, and the depreciation of American labor, would be the consequences to us—to say nothing of the corruption of manners through the free ingress of foreign luxuries. We have hope, however, that the American people will not be enslaved to a foreign policy, either by the attractions of their fabrics, or by the specious and deceptive style of their reasoning. Money can accomplish much, but there are some things that are beyond its power. We hope foreign interference, through money influences, with our national policy, will be found to be one of these.

DIVORCE MADE EASY.

The State of Indiana, we are sorry to say has a bad pre-eminence for its statutes on the subject of divorce. And bad as its laws on this subject are, their administration is still worse, if the following statements from Western journals are correct. The Fort Wayne *Gazette* says that the annulling of marriages has become an extensive business, that in large cities associations have been formed for the purpose, with agencies in the West, especially in Indiana. The St. Louis *Dispatch* thus explains the process:

"It is done in this wise. A man in New York gets tired of his wife, and wishing a divorce, calls on the agency in that city, and arranges a simple case in law, which is left to the agency. The case is sent to an Indiana lawyer, who commences proceedings, alleging in the complaint half a dozen sufficient causes, not one of which is true; the case is referred to another of the same class of lawyers, who reports without hearing a word of evidence, in favor of the divorce; the court see it is all right on the record, and unsuspectingly confirms the proceedings and decrees the divorce. A copy of the record is forwarded to the New York agency, and the injured husband or wife is duly served at home with his unsuspicious wife, coolly informs her he has procured a divorce, and desires her to find another home and make way for the new wife"

This seems to us, to be bringing Mormonism pretty near home. In fact, there is an icy brutality about this that is unknown in Utah polygamy. We have seen nothing in the moral developments of modern times to surpass this in infamy. Yet it is done, as it appears, under the statutes of Indiana, and with legal formulas provided for the case. The parties, the agencies, and the laws appear to equal disadvantage in such transactions. Reformatory measures have surely something to do on their way to Salt Lake City.

TAXING COTTON.

It is understood that the commission to inquire into the best means for obtaining revenue will report in favor of levying a tax of from five to ten cents a pound, to be collected at the point of exportation, for cotton going abroad, and of the manufacturers for cotton used at home. It is thought, also, that a diminution of the taxes on certain manufactured articles, over which foreign articles have an advantage, will be recommended, whereby, through the protection thus obtained, production will be stimulated and the revenue increased.

THE WAY TO DO IT.—Philadelphia, after an effort of several months, has succeeded in getting pledged half a million of dollars to establish a steamship line. The sum will not put one good ship afloat; and yet apparently it is the best she can do. While she has been doing it, a few men here, and along the Monongahela, without fuss or trouble, have raised about an equal sum to establish a new line of steamers on that stream, and the boats are under contract, and will be running before Philadelphia gets a plank laid. As noiselessly as this, other lines are being established; and judging from the spirit our river men show, we are not so certain that, if suitably appealed to, they would not subscribe a million or two just to help Philadelphia out of her trouble.

A COMPANY of business men, machinists and others, in Baltimore, are about to organize to manufacture bolts, spikes and rivets. Probably they will buy the iron in Pittsburgh, and sell the product in this market. Why not do the whole thing in Pittsburgh, not only as to this but numerous other branches of manufactures?

SKATING.—Would not a humane thought and feeling impart additional joy to one evening's entertainment on the ice, if a liberal share of the receipts at our parks were to be devoted to the comfort of poor widows and children, through the reliable societies in operation for their benefit? Which of the parks will be the foremost in this movement?

THE NEW YORK *Times* is in error in saying that but one case of female execution had occurred prior to the hanging of MRS. SURRATT. There was one within the last eight years in this county. We do not claim it as any honor, but state it as a fact.

NAVIGATION ON THE MISSISSIPPI AND OHIO RIVERS.

The Committee appointed by the St. Louis Board of Trade, to initiate a resumption of industry and a revival of trade in the Southwest by the removal of obstacles to navigation on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, under Federal auspices, have reported that, while the cost will be very considerable, it will be compensated in a short time by the reduction of losses by accident and the great reduction of freight charges and insurance, which must follow. Losses by obstructions and detentions on the Mississippi and its tributaries, have exceeded three millions of dollars the past year. At Keokuk the boats are often from three to five days working over the rapids. At Grand Chain on the Ohio, boats at low water are detained a whole night, and there are three or more rocks in the Mississippi at its junction with the Ohio, which have been the cause of more than one million dollars losses during the last ten years. The aggregate loss of life may be put down at many thousands. The committee reported in favor of memorializing Congress to build and maintain snag boats; remove wrecks, logs, and patches of rock in the main channels; to deepen, to fall timber at the falling-in banks; to improve by dam and lock the rapids of the river; to improve Grand Chain, on the Ohio, and any other judicious movement which may be advisable. It is probable a large appropriation will emanate on this important subject. By a grievous injury to the country generally, the Southwestern trade has been entirely cut off; but with this great artery of our commercial system restored to its normal functions, not only the impoverished condition of the West would speedily be improved, but a certain and rapid mode of cancelling the public debt be one of the chief results.

THE NEXT STEP.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Commercial* corrects the impression that the majority in Congress do not intend to prescribe for the Southern States, as well as for the District of Columbia, the rule of suffrage. He says: "Already a bill is being framed in the House Committee on Reconstruction, which proposes to every State recently in insurrection the right to vote at each and all elections held in those States until they shall again be represented in Congress, and good care will be taken that no Senators or Representatives shall be admitted until the negroes are permitted to vote."

Petroleum Companies Consolidating.

[From the New York Commercial Advertiser.]

Petroleum companies consolidating and reducing their capital stock and expenses, seems to be the order of the day. Parties associated with organizations of the Fountain Petroleum Company No. 1 and No. 2, the Clifton Petroleum Company, the Fountain Petroleum Company, the Loomis Oil Company, the Barry Oil Company, and the Devan Oil Company, most of which were good dividend Companies, and which at the time of organization were thought to have been made up on small capitals, representing excellent properties, have now consolidated themselves into one company, under the name of "Petroleum Consolidation," reducing their capital to $700,000, or nearly two-thirds below their original capital, upon a basis which they have made a large reserved capital, from the sale of which they have purchased a number of productive and very valuable barrels from flowing wells; which, added to their former productions, are now the principal items from which they expect to be enabled to pay good monthly dividends, and reserve a sinking fund for purchasing additional production, and repairing any failing off from their present production. We think their officers have shown good management in adopting this plan, which makes production and dividends sure, if anything can be made sure in the petroleum business; and the sooner other organizations fall into some such plan as this, the sooner will oil companies be in better repute and on a solid foundation.

Revision of Our Common School System.

An effort is about to be made to revise the common school system of the State, by which the inhabitants of the poorer districts may enjoy the same privileges as are enjoyed by the more wealthy districts. Both branches of the Legislature have adopted a resolution appointing a committee of three for that purpose. The project originates with Samuel Romesnider, of Bedford county, who claims that the design of the framers of the organic law was "that the poor should be taught gratis," whereas, there is at present an unjust discrimination in making each district levy its own rate of tax, and keep its schools open for a fixed term, without any regard to the ability of its inhabitants to pay. In wealthy districts this is oppressive enough, but in poorer sections it is oppressive and unjust. In other words, the Senator objects to the unequal taxation and unequal benefits in different localities, and urges the passage of a general State Revenue Bill, which will distribute funds and advantages with equal hand in rich and poor counties. He proposes a tax upon the basis of two mills to the dollar valuation upon the real and personal property of the State, or about ten per cent. of the gross receipts coming into the treasury. This sum will at any time, over and above expenses, supply $1,800,000, and will allow 45 cents per month to each scholar, or $2 25 per scholar for a minimum term of five months' tuition, by paying $24 80 per month to each teacher.

A gentleman traveling in the southern part of the State reports a good story which he heard about a worthy mechanic who aspired to legislative honors. In his printed appeal to the voters he said, with more significance than he intended, "that if they declined to elect him, he should remain at home a cooper and an honest man."

RESTORATION.

Speech of Senator Wade, of O.,

IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE;

In Review of the President's Policy.

Mr. Wade. Mr. President, I had not intended to say anything at this time upon this great subject of reconstruction, because it appeared to me better that we should await the action of the committee that we have appointed and charged with the duty of enlightening us upon the subject; but I have heard so much that seems to be entirely aside of the difficulties that occur to my mind on this subject that I think I ought not to fail at this time to express some opinions that I entertain, briefly stated as the Senator from Wisconsin, [Mr. Doolittle,] in the long, labored, and able speech that he made yesterday, almost entirely failed to touch any of the difficulties that are laboring in my mind.

The Senator began by invoking the principles and acts of the preceding Administration, and informed us that the present Administration was proceeding upon the same principles that Mr. Lincoln had adopted. It is true that Mr. Lincoln had entered upon a certain policy in regard to the admission of some of these States; the question was agitated before us, I believe, during the whole period of the last Congress; but, notwithstanding my anxiety to find some way by which these States could be safely admitted into the Union again, all the arguments that were made for that purpose during that whole Congress entirely failed to convince me that the time had arrived when it was safe to admit any of them to the Legislature. It was contended against it, and with a good deal of zeal; and for that I, with some others here, was accused of being a little factious, and somewhat as it was said we filibustered against the will of the majority to keep these States out.

Now, sir, I will not go into any judgment President Johnson has made a great improvement upon the state of things that existed during the last Congress, although, as yet, he has not reached the point where I think the difficulty begins. Mr. Lincoln advised us to admit Louisiana into the Union at a time when, probably, more than one half her territory was trampled beneath the hostile feet of the enemy. Our flag did not cover her territory, and perhaps not half her population, when in his judgment it would be safe to permit her to come back into the councils of the nation and participate with us in the great work of legislation. For myself, I had not seen anything in the proceedings of the Administration publicly set forth, nor did I see any reason to believe that any person in saying that that would be safe, and therefore I objected it best to make what stand I could against that measure. You will recollect, sir, that after Louisiana did not then participate in the Government which they had been to the trouble to form, I recollect sight, in order for admission, anything more than that one-tenth part of the voters of Louisiana should take a certain oath, and that not a very difficult one, as the way has since been done in this State was to be in a condition to be admitted. Mr. Johnson, I repeat, has made an improvement, and a great improvement, upon that, and for he does require, if I understand him, that they, by their fundamental law, shall abolish slavery forever. That is the first principle that I shall repudiate the rebel debt; he requires that they shall repudiate the right of secession; he requires that they shall agree to the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery forever. These, my judgment, are the only conditions upon the system adopted by Mr. Lincoln. Had Lincoln himself, at that period, required these things, as he has now, I should not have objected, I believe I should then have yielded to his wishes and given my support to the measure.

But, Mr. President, in the counsels that I have given and the measures that I have advocated in the Senate, I do not wish the Senate or the country to charge my action, and to that I adhere with great confidence in the justice of my course, and I never intend to be tempted from it by a single inch. I fix my eye upon the great principle of eternal justice, and it has borne me triumphantly through all difficulties in the legislative career since I have had a seat here. I say triumphantly, sir, for I can rise in my place at this floor when I had not ten men to support me against the entire Senate, and when the principles that I have acted on have proved to be more unpopular here than those that I announce to-day. How were the whole Senate started at the idea of universal emancipation fifteen years ago, ten years ago; yes, sir, five years ago? Talk to the people to-day about that doctrine, and endeavor not to intimidate me by the intimation that I shall be found in a minority among the people. I know them better. I think I know that I tread in the great path of restitution and right, and care not who opposes me. God almighty is my guide. In me is going before to strengthen my hand, has never failed me yet, and I do not fear that He will do so on this occasion.

Mr. President, I will not boast, but I with many others upon the floor, for a long time, or our precedent course upon this subject, I think, with great satisfaction, I think we may say, with St. Paul, "we have fought the good fight. We are not entirely through it, I admit, as he was. We have a little more to do, and I am in the same direction, but our path is much easier than it was then.

Mr. Clark. We keep the faith.

Mr. Wade. Yes, sir, I keep the faith, and I have no doubt of a final triumph. I never feared it. I never had the least doubt how this whole question would be settled. It will all come right if we are true to our principles.

Mr. Wade. I have no doubt of it. I do not fear my associates on this great question, I wish, sir, and I wish nothing more heartily, that I could agree with my friend from Kentucky in view of the subject and go along with him in the smooth path to a final and speedy adjustment of this whole question; but there are things in that path which prevent my seeing his way clearly. The people, he thinks, will forgive all that he has done, and I honor him for the pertinacious manner in which he has insisted on the great principles that he has, as he has alluded. He has commenced, as it were, to build this great arch of freedom aright; he has laid the foundations of it upon the rock of justice and truth; he has demanded that slavery be abolished, he has insisted on this, and I honor him because he has stood firmly by this demand, and he stands firmly by it now. All these things combine to make the foundation very little different; they are helpless; they are conquered; they are humbled, and they will be very next day after wrenching the arms out of their hands in the two hundred thousand of them to participate in its deliberations? Would a man who was not utterly insane advocate any such thing? Would he not be taken back into that Congress with shouts of derision? Would not any Senator from Illinois, or from Indiana, or from Ohio, who would propose that the rebel States should come here and participate in the legislation of this country, be hooted out of the Senate

The Daily Commercial

FIRST LESSONS.

Gently they floated, the snow-flakes,
Through the ethereal sea,
Pitying where'er they were all wither'd,
Robing each dark, leafless tree.

Down ward they came o'er the cottage,
Entering its window-sill, sash,
Brightening the roof and the door-stone,
Piling on Time's dreary stock.

Who was the dear one sang in wonder,
While open lay merry eyes,
And a rich strain of child-music
Told of its joyous surprise.

Two little feet tottered outward,
Treading like a fresh doll as well,
Two tiny hands seized the treasure,
Dazzling whiteness it fell.

But oh, how cold to wee fingers,
Learn'd but in warm touch of love,
Chilling, though sunlight from heaven
Streameth on it from above.

Sweet child, life's has many such lessons,
Many its joys little worth,
Cold as the snow when we grasp them,
Sold'd with the sin stains of earth.

Above, far above the World's treasure,
Is dispositionment unknown;
Beyond even the hope of the snow flake,
Find we true pleasure alone.

VARIETIES.

The late Rev. Samuel Fiske, "Dunn Browne," once prayed in the pulpit "that the Lord would bless the congregation assembled, and that portion of it which was on the way to church, and those who were at home getting ready to come, and that in his infinite patience he would grant the benediction to those who reached the house of God just in time for that." By this eccentric method the clergyman succeeded in breaking up a bad habit, which had resisted all legitimate appeals.

Among the witnesses examined was a little boy, son of the plaintiff, of ten or a dozen years of age. The counsel for the defense objected to his being permitted to testify, on the ground that he was not sufficiently old to understand the obligation of an oath. The Judge accordingly examined the boy. "What is an oath?" asked the Judge. "To do right," replied the boy. "What is right?" inquired the Judge. "Not to tell a lie," said the boy. "But what if you should tell a lie?" The boy answered, with a characteristic grin, "Mother'll lick me." The boy was permitted to testify.

Out in Peoria, Illinois, a noted whisky manufacturing region, they test the quality of the liquor by the distance a man can walk after eating it. The liquor called "tangle-legs" is said to be made of diluted alcohol, nitric acid, cod-liver and tobacco, and will upset a man at the distance of four hundred yards from the emtjohn.

"Jeannie," said a Cameronian to his daughter, who was asking for permission to accompany her urgent and favored suitor to the altar "Jeannie, it's a solemn thing to get married." "I know it, father," replied the sensible damsel: "but it's a great deal solemner not to."

An exchange says the newspapers "slop over" with accounts of presentations made to pastors and parishioners, railroad conductors and schoolmarms, newspaper carriers, and all faithful employees, mistress and maid, master and man.

Mrs. Partington says that Ike, having become very much enameled of a siren in Boston, has had her to the mental altar. He didn't appear to least bit decomposed. On the back of his wedding cards were little cutouts with wings.

THE BLACK DIAMOND

COAL AND MINING COMPANY

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

Incorporated under the General Mining Laws of the State of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL.....$500,000.

Divided into 50,000 Shares at $10 per Share.

Reserved for Working Capital 5000 Shares.

For Contingent Fund.....3500 Shares.

OFFICERS:
President—NICHOLAS SCHNEIDER,
Treasurer—CHARLES SEIBERT,
Secretary—CHRISTIAN SEIGERT,
SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE:
LORENZ HOFFMANN, Webster, Pennsylvania.
GENERAL BUSINESS SUPERINTENDENT:
T. BOSWELL PHILLIPS, Philadelphia.
DIRECTORS:
Nicholas Schneider, Joseph Reymann,
Charles Seibert, Philip Richenbach,
Christian Seibert, Pittsburgh,
Lorenz Hoffmann, Joseph Seibert,
T. Boswell Phillips, Jacob Breunel.

The Directors of this, the Black Diamond Coal and Mining Company, respectfully present to those who are in make a safe and lucrative investment, the following report of its property, viz:

One hundred and ninety-one (191) acres and seventy-three (73) perches, strict measure, of choice mineral land, twisted by the simple, attain lying and being in the township of Carroll, Washington county, and State of Pennsylvania, one mile above Monongahela city, on the Monongahela river, in the third pool of the said water, and about forty (40) feet above water level.

This land contains two veins of bituminous coal, of a most excellent quality. The upper vein is in on (3) set, the lower one is five and a-half (5½) feet in thickness.

The latter has already erected and chambers driven out made in it, of sufficient capacity to accommodate one hundred and fifty (150) miners.

The other improvements, all of which are entirely new, consists in part as follows:

Tipple and iron shute, everything attached in complete running order; railroad with double track, 12 with T rail, extending from the mouth of the pit, opening in the mines, to the tipple, say a distance of two hundred (200) feet. Twenty-five (25) pit cars and machine, etc.; also, sixteen (16) double two-story new dwelling house, built in a convenient and desirable manner, with ample surface land for carrying on operations.

Besides the coal, this land contains immense quantities of limestone, flagstone, &c.

The upper surface or top is in excellent farming land the farm could easily be rented for about three hundred dollars per annum. The Directors consider this, however, to the Company's interest, instead of renting it for pasturage and mud raising, feed for the mules required for drawing the pit cars, &c.

Adjoining this property and in the Company's small the coal contained in a tract of one hundred and fifteen (115) acres coal land, of like superior quality.

Practical and energetic business men having the management of the affairs of the Company, this confidently and reasonably anticipated that the stock will very advance in value as a profitable investment. There no grounds to doubt that this Company will not be able to declare handsome dividends.

Possessing a large working capital, backed by a large contingent fund, stockholders run no risk of being assessed at any time for additional means to prosecute the work with. Independent of which guarantee nothing is already in possession of the Company, setting out with the determination of placing this on a footing with the safest and most productive companies, the officers will be judicious and economical in the management of its affairs.

Parties inclined to invest desiring any further particulars, can obtain the same by calling at the office of the offices, or addressing

CHRISTIAN SEIBERT, Secretary,
Office, No. 89 Water street, Postoffice box 1418, Pittsburgh, Pa., or,
T. BOSWELL PHILLIPS,
General Business Superintendent. Office, No. 204 South Fourth street, Postoffice box 2446, Philadelphia, Pa.

SPERM LUBRICATOR.

Important Invention

Something which our Manufacturers have long desired.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR

Lard Oil,

And Sold for $30 per barrel less.

Read

the following recommendations from some of our well known manufacturers. It is pronounced by a unanimous to be Lard Oil:

PITTSBURGH, November 16th 1865.—We are using the "Sperm Lubricator," manufactured by Messrs. Huffman, Kehew & Co., in cutting screws and on our lathes, and find it equal to lard oil in every respect. We use no other oil.

DAVIS & PHILLIPS.

110 Water and 104 Front streets.

PEARL FLOUR MILLS, Allegheny City, November 8th, 1865.—Messrs. Huffman, Kehew & Co., 22 market street,—cents: I have been using your Sperm Lubricator for the past year or more, and can recommend it as being equal to the best No. 1 Lard Oil. I clean all for the cylinder. On burning, and in fact everything that oil is required for about the Mill, also used it on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and all the machinery through with me as it was the best oil they had ever tried.

Yours, respectfully, NATHAN PETTYS,

Engineer at Pearl Mills—R. T. Kennedy & Co.

NOTICE TO STEAM MACHINE WORKS, Allegheny City, November 11th 1865.—We are now using, and have been for the past year, the "Sperm Lubricator," an oil manufactured by Messrs. Huffman, Kehew & Co., Pittsburgh, on engine and machinery, screw cutting, chasing and on our fan running 2200 revolutions per minute, and find it equal in every respect to the best No. 1 Lard Oil. We do not hesitate to recommend it as the best we have ever used, being more durable than any we have heretofore tested.

JENNINGS & CO.

We also refer, by special permission to Messrs. Moreland & Co., Penn Iron Works, and Messrs. Craig Bros., in and Steam Pipe Fitters.

The Sperm Lubricator is manufactured only by us.

HUFFMAN, KEHEW & CO.,

22 Market street.

The Oil is put up in 5, 10, 20 and 40 gallon packages not purchased in. dec4 3mood

OLMSTED'S

Water Proof Leather Preserver,

preparation of Professor Olmsted, of Yale College

For sale wholesale and retail by

GEO. ALBREE, SON & CO.,

71 Wood street,

And by Shoe Dealers generally.

Prof. Olmsted says. I believe it to be superior to any ticle ever used for guarding the feet in bad weather, d affording protection against the numerous and ten fatal diseases resulting from such exposure. jal5th

FIRST LIST OF APPLICATIONS

for selling liquors, filed in the Clerk's Office, up to nuary 9th, 1866:

Name.	Kind.	Place.
J McDermott	Tavern,	1st ward, Pittsburgh;
ward McKinlay,	do	do do
ph Woodward,	do	do do
M. Nunn,	do	do do
ard Hill,	Eating House,	do do
omas Smith,	Tavern,	2d do do
ph Hoffman,	do	2d do do
ter Dean,	do	3d do do
ames Shields,	do	3d do do
ph Blackmore,	do	3d do do
ph Dilg,	Grocery & goods,	3d do do
on Leady,	Tavern,	3d do do
odolph Bechtold,	Saling H'e,	20th do Allegheny.
ugh Linehan,	Tavern,	1st do do
W. Hadden,	other goods,	1st do do
F. Scholeman,	other goods,	1st do do
ich Fenny,	do	2d do do
ames Shern,	do	2d do do
ich Fenny,	do	2d do do
ather & Stonewood,	do	2d do do
ph May & Co.,	Eating House,	Boro. S. Birmingham.
ph Hoffman,	Tavern,	2d ward, Pittsburgh.
Hemmert,	do	do do
ohn A. Siebel,	do	do do
ph Bechtold,	Saling H'se,	West Pittsburgh,
ph Cook,	do	do do
ch & Fadden,	other goods,	do do
ich Feeney,	do	Findley Township.
P. Stewart,	Tavern,	Millvale do
ichl McGee,	other goods,	Millvale do
ael Scobie,	Eating House,	McClure do
ve to satisfy,	do	Pitt do
eorge Stratton,	Tavern,	Pitt do
ames McCready,	do	Pitt do
ames McCormick,	do	E. St. Clair do
ohn Phillips,	do	Wilkins do
ohn Hoffman,	do	Wilkins do
ohn H. Myer,	do	Wilkins do

The Court will sit on Wednesday the 31st day of January, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing the above applications.

Applicants will file their bonds in my office on or before the day of hearing.

Remonstrances must be filed on or before the day of hearing.

Certificates of licenses granted must be taken out after and within fifteen days after having been granted, if they will be revoked accordingly by law.

WM. A. HARROW, Clerk.
ja22-6t

BORING TOOLS AND HYDRAULIC JACKS.

I am selling the heavy boring tools complete, made of the best iron and steel, at $200 the set.

Also also the celebrated Hydraulic Jacks, (Blunt Wood's patent,) for raising vertically or horizontally 4, 7, 10 or 15 tons. Please examine them.

CHARLES MAGEE, Agent,
113 Third street.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.....Wm. Henderson.

Brilliant success of the charming actress, Mrs. F. W. Lander, formerly

MISS JEAN M. DAVENPORT,

Who will appear in her celebrated character of Pauline, in the Lady of Lyons.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, will be presented Bulwer's beautiful 5-act play, entitled the LADY OF LYONS OR, LOVE AND PRIDE.
Pauline.....Mrs. F. W. Lander.
With a support of cast, acknowledged to have no superior.

To conclude with
LOVE IN ALL CORNERS.
Thursday, fourth night of Miss Davenport.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

R. F. WEDDELL,

Commercial Broker,

Corner Smithfield and Water streets,

no27 Opposite Monongahela House.

O. S. BRYAN.....JNO. A. CAUGHEY.

BRYAN & CAUGHEY,

(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.)

Commission Merchants,

For the sale of

PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &C.,

No. 74 Water Street,

1y7-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. A. McCLURG,

MERCHANDISE BROKER

And Commission Merchant in Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.

AGENT FOR

Philadelphia Central Spice Mills, New York Corn Exchange Paper Bags, Prof. Morris' Anmea Baking Powder, McCandless & Smith's Pure Malt Vinegar.

OFFICE, No. 63 WOOD STREET.

au21-1y

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,

METAL BROKER,

NO. 124 FIRST STREET, PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Josephine, Isabella, Mashope, Glendon and other brands of Anthracite and Charcoal Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, Blooms, &c. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. 1y22

JOHN HOORHEAD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FOR THE SALE OF

Pig Iron and Blooms.

NO. 74 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH.

Also, Agent for the Rockville Nail Mill. Orders solicited for 7 nails, 8, 10, 12, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60 and 70 penny to the yard, and Street Nails, Pittsburgh pattern, 40 pounds to the yard. jy6

PAINTERS.

BARRY & BROTHER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

NO. 82½, SECOND FLOOR,

Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh. 1y22-1y

CLOTHING.

JOHN S. LEE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

And Dealer in

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

NO. 49 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.

ap19-1y

RESTAURANTS.

ELI YOUNG'S

RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON

Nos. 126 and 131 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in elegant style, together with all the delicacies of the season. oct7-1y

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 6, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock P. m. FRIDAY, the 9th day of February, 1866, or supplying the Light-house Establishment with sixty thousand gallons of the best quality pure winter-strained Oil, either Lard or Sperm, to be divided into four lots, and to be delivered at the times hereinafter mentioned, alongside of the Government supply vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by Inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, iron-bound well-coopered casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of a capacity each, of from fifty to fifty-five gallons, to exceed the latter. The oil may be delivered at Boston or New York, at the option of the bidders.

The place of delivery in each case must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The four lots will be delivered as follows, viz:

Lot No. 1. Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 16th day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2. Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons oil on the 1st day of June, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3. Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons oil on the 1st day of August, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 4. Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons oil on the 16th day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Separate proposals will be received at the same time for 6,000 gallons, of same, or less oil, to be delivered at places hereinafter named, at the same time as on the 9th day of May, 1866.

No bid will be considered unless from a manufacturer of the article.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received or paid for until it shall have been proved, to the entire satisfaction of the proper persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, as to the best quality pure winter-strained oil, and free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the specimen will be applied, viz: as to gravity, burning, the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to agree at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The lard oil will be subjected to special tests, and not to be cold unless found to be in regard to burning and fluidity under reduction of temperature, and in every other respect, equal to that of the standard adopted by the Board, of what it is sample will be furnished on application to the Light-house Engineer, at Boston Mass.

The cask must be gauged under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a custom-house officer, and be numbered and sworn gauged, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the place of manufacture of the contractor. The temperature of the oil will be accurately noted, and in measuring and delivering, to the standard temperature of 60 deg. Fahrenheit by tables prepared for the purpose.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all the lots, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified in each lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly, written out in full, the kind of oil offered, (whether sperm, lard or other) the rate per gallon, the number of the lot or lots bid for, and the place of delivery, conforming to the advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, and the bids may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than those specially called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days of the acceptance of the bid.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department, or duly certified by a United States district judge, attorney or clerk of a court of the county in which the bidder resides, that if the bid is accepted the bidder will duly execute a contract in accordance therewith, according to the provisions of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the party to whom the award is made fails to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between his bid and that which may be next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Oil for Light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, addressed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.

ANDREW A. HARWOOD,
ja16-21w2w Secretary.

CAUSTIC SODA,

SODA ASH,

AQUA AMMONIA,

At the lowest market rates, for sale by

PENNA. SALT MANUF. CO.

ja22-2w] Corner Pitt st. and Duquesne Way

PYRITES.

The Penna. Salt Manufacturing Co.,

WILL BUY

Pyrites or Sulphuret of Iron

AT A GOOD PRICE.

PENNA. SALT MANUF. CO.

dec15-3m] Office corner Pitt st. and Duquesne Way.

GEO. S. SOUTH. JOHN ROSS.

JOHN ROSS & CO.,

(Successors to Wm. N. Ogden & Co.)

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

CARBON OILS,

CARBON OIL LAMPS AND

FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, &c.,

NO. 64 MARKET STREET,

ja17 PITTSBURGH, PA.

10 TONS

CAUSTIC SODA.

10 TONS

SAL SODA.

Arriving and for sale by

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,

62 WOOD STREET

ja19

A. H. FRANCIUS & CO.,

512 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA,

Wholesale Dealers

—IN—

COTTON YARNS,

Cotton and Linen Carpet Chains,

BATTING,	WADDING,
TWINES,	WICKS,
COVERLET YARN,	GRAIN BAGS,
CORDAGE,	FANCY COVERLETS,
OIL CLOTHS,	FANCY BASKETS,

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, &c., &c.

se25-6m

FIRE CLAY.

20 barrels Missouri Fire Clay just received and for sale by

J. S. CANFIELD.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
Lessee and Manager.....Mr. Alvin Runnels.

Positively last night but two of the youthful Queen o Tragedy,

MISS FANNIE B. PRICE,

and the celebrated Tragedian, Mr. D. HANCHETT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 24, will be presented the thrilling 5-act Tragedy of

LUCRETIA BORGIA, THE FEMALE POISONER.
Dance.....Louis Sylvester,
Song.....Mollie Sackett,
Ballad.....Fannie Pierce.

To conclude with the great 2-act Burtonian Drama of TOODLES.

Saturday afternoon—The Female Poisoner.

CENTRAL SKATING PARK,

NINTH WARD.

The Management would respectfully announce that they have secured for ONE WEEK, commencing February 1st,

MISS CARRIE A. MOORE,

THE CONCORD SKATORIAL QUEEN,

Miss Moore has taken every Prize contended for, for graceful and stylish Skating, and is at present Skating before thousands, on the Central Park, Chicago, where she is creating quite a furore among admirers old and new. A grand matinee will be given EVERY AFTERNOON, at which Miss Moore will execute a Waltz and Vaseviienne on Skates, and various other figures and unique posturing.

The price of admission will be as usual, 25 cents. Season tickets good. Ample room for ten thousand spectators. See papers of the day for notice of Miss Moore's arrival, &c., &c.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERY,
19 Diamond, over Lippincott's Grocery Store.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same. 1y26-1y

SCALES, SAFES, &C.

FORSYTH'S

U. S. STANDARD SCALES,

Over 100 varieties, adapted to every business.

Also, MARVIN'S celebrated

Fire Proof Safes.

FORSYTH, TAYLOR & CO.,

no17-3m 29 MARKET STREET.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES.

JOSEPH WOODWELL & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS,

Corner Second and Wood sts., Pittsburgh.

no23-3m

Time and Distance Indicator,

(Copyright secured.)

Between Pittsburgh and the Principal Cities

FIFTH STREET,

56

JEWELLERS,

56

DUNSEATH & CO.

W. D. DUNSEATH.....J. L. DUNSEATH.....O. W. HASLETT

CARPETS.

Your friends will appreciate at

M'CALLUM'S

CARPET STORE,

NO. 87 FOURTH STREET.

MOSAIC RUGS,
AIXMINSTER RUGS,
VELVET RUGS,
EMBROIDERED PIANO COVERS,
FIGURED, TUFTED AND PLAIN
SHEEP SKIN MATS,
VELVET HASSOCKS,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

CARPET.

de18-MTAS

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF

CARPETS!

Preparatory to taking our Annual Inventory and making our purchases for Spring, we shall offer for TWENTY DAYS

Liberal Concessions in Prices,

On our choice and extensive

STOCK OF CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
DAMASK, REP AND LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICE, TASSELS, LOOPS and BANDS,

Enabling our customers to make

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

Of permanent value, at a very moderate expense.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

71 and 73 Fifth street, next door to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, second floor. de21

DRY GOODS.

GARDNER & SCHLEITER,

92 Market Street,

WILL SELL

For $6 75 CLOAKS worth.....$10 00.
For $10 00 CLOAKS worth.....$15 00
For $12 50 CLOAKS worth.....$18 00
For $15 00 CLOAKS worth.....$22 00
For $20 00 CLOAKS worth.....$35 00

POPLINS, Silk and Wool, at 62½c.; been selling at 91 12½.

DRESS GOODS, 37½c. cheap at 62½c.

BLACK FRENCH MERINOS, 75c. sold elsewhere at $1 25.

BALMORAL SKIRTS, $2 12½, cheap at $3 50.

ALL SILKS greatly reduced,

PANT STUFFS, TABLE LINENS, FLANNELS SHAWLS, all great bargains. dec12

WINTER GOODS AT

LOW PRICES.

GREAT REDUCTION.

Canton Flannel Drawers,
Shaker Flannel Shirts and Drawers,
Shetland Shirts and Drawers,

AND OTHER

WINTER UNDERWEAR

Have been MARKED DOWN IN PRICE. A full assortment of

WINTER GLOVES AND STOCKINGS,

AT THE LOWEST FIGURES.

All WINTER GOODS will be offered at BARGAINS during the month at Wholesale and Retail.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

77 & 79 MARKET STREET.

ja10

PRICES MARKED DOWN!

We are closing out our

WINTER GOODS,

at VERY LOW PRICES,

preparatory to taking stock. Bargains can be had in

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS for men and boys;
VESTS AND DRAWERS, of Shaker Flannel, Wool or Merino;
WARM GLOVES and WOOLEN HOSIERY;
WOOLEN SCARFS, MUFFLERS and NUBIAS;
HAND-MADE ZEPHYR ARTICLES;
WOOLEN GAITERS and MITTENS;
BALMORAL SKIRTS, for Ladies and Misses,

F. H. EATON,

ja18-eod 17 FIFTH STREET.

SKATES.

SKATES.

SKATES.

2,500 PAIR

Ladies,

Gents and

Children's

SKATES

IN EVERY VARIETY,

For sale low by

JAMES BOWN,

No. 136 Wood street.

no3-4m

SEWING MACHINES.

THE QUALITIES WHICH RECOMMEND THE

WHEELER & WILSON

Machine

ARE:

1. It uses no Shuttle, and makes the Lock Stitch.
2. Its work is alike upon both sides of the fabric sewed.
3. Strength, firmness and durability of seam, that will not rip nor ravel, and made with
4. Economy of thread.
5. Its attachments and wide range of application to purposes need to that of the standard adopted by the Board, of what is sample will be furnished on application to the Light-house Engineer, at Boston Mass.
6. Compactness and elegance of model and finish.
7. Simplicity and thoroughness of construction.
8. Rapidity of operation and management, and quietness of movement.

WARRANTED FOR THREE YEARS,

and instructions given free of charge, by

WM. SUMNER & CO.,

ja19 27 FIFTH STREET.

ERNEST ANTHELM, No. 103 Third street, Pittsburgh, Agent for PLAYNE & KAYSER'S

Noiseless Patent Sewing Machines.

These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States, and are warranted. Call and see the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. no28-1y

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

TOBACCO.

On hand and for sale, a complete Assortment of

Ohio Seed Leaf Fillers and Wrappers,

Mason county and other grades. Cutting Leaf, fine bright Cutting Leaf, and all grades Brights and dark Manufacturing Fillers and Wrappers.

Orders for leaf promptly and carefully executed.

RICHARD HOWARD,
oct30-1y 122 West Second st., Cincinnati, O.

EXCELSIOR TOBACCO WORKS,

R. & W. JENKINSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,

No. 6 FEDERAL STREET.

Third door from Suspension Bridge, Allegheny City. Branch Store at Salem, Ohio.

STATIONERY.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES.

Embossed Note Papers.

Duplicating Paper.

For sale by

W. S. HAVEN,

ja9 corner Wood and Third streets.

SALEM, OHIO.

Isaac Trescott,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

BOOKS, RAGS, WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS, WRITING PAPERS, STATIONERY, &c.

Orders promptly executed. Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily COMMERCIAL. my22-ly

1866, POCKET & COUNTING HOUSE, 1866.

For sale by

W. S. HAVEN,

dec13 corner Wood and Third streets.

SMOKE, SMOKE, SMOKE.

SNOWDON & WILKINS'S

Patent Smoke Preventer.

The attention of those using steam boilers is respectfully directed to the above apparatus, which is a successful operation in several places in the city and environs. Eight wheels are to prevent smoke and save coal, nine fuel. That it does so we have the testimony of some of the most practical and scientific gentlemen of the city, (see our circulars,) and we invite those interested to call at Messrs. Graff, Bennett & Co.'s Iron Works, Fifth Ward; Moorhead & Co.'s Iron Iron Works, and lodge for the inspection. We are largely increasing our facilities for manufacturing the instrument which is very simple, easily managed, and not likely to get out of repair, we hope to be able to supply the demand for the country. DAVIS & PHILLIPS, No. 110 Water street, will be thankfully received and promptly executed. Terms cash.

SNOWDON & WILKINS.

FOR SALE—

WHITE OAK LUMBER.

100,000 feet of two inch plank, 10 to 18 feet long.
100,000 feet sawed timber.
Bills cut to order, and delivered in Pittsburgh or Allegheny.

CROSS TIES, PLOW BEAMS AND PIT POSTS.

Mills at West Middlesex, Mercer county, Pa., on line of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Address R. K. WICK & Co.,
West Middlesex, Mercer County, Pa., or
THOMAS N. MILLER,
Box 1,977, or No. 4 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

ja16-1m

SOMETHING NEW.

METAL HYDROMETERS,

That will not break or get out of order, for

Testing Carbon Oil.

Having succeeded, "by dint of close study and application," in producing a Hydrometer in metal for testing Carbon Oil, I respectfully offer it to the attention of Dealers and those engaged in Refining, as an article that will not break or get out of order; its adjustment being so simple that any one readily understand it. To those constantly using this instrument it will be found a great boon, as an article that has long been inquired after, and which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.

For sale by the Manufacturer,

GEO. E. SHAW,

No. 58 Fifth street.

Every kind of HYDROMETER and THERMOMETER known, constantly on hand or made to order. mh31

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

Containing THIRTEEN ROOMS, including office, wash-room and finished attic. Residence of the late Dr. J. Brooks, No. 157 Fourth street. For terms inquire on the

PREMISES.

ja23-6t

WIMBLETON FARM

FOR SALE.

The heirs of the late Hervey Gifford offer for sale that FINE FARM, situated in South Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa., on the Pittsburgh and Washington Pike, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, and about one mile from the line of the Chartiers Valley Railroad. The said Farm contains 320 Acres, about 170 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation the balance well timbered. Its value as a Stock or Grain Farm is unsurpassed. The whole place is underlaid with Coal, which will ere long be of great value. The improvements are one double two-story Brick House, one log House, a frame Stable, &c. The estate could be divided into two Farms, if so desired. For terms, &c. inquire of the heirs of the late Hervey Gifford, or of

R. M. GIFFORD,
ja19-2w No. 81 Diamond st., Pittsburgh.

COAL LAND

FOR SALE,

A tract of COAL LAND on the line of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, twelve miles from the city abutting on the railroad, and presenting unusually favorable facilities for mining and shipping, will be sold at a reasonable price. The quality of the Coal is inferior to none in this vicinity. From 100 to 375 acres will be sold. Apply to

S. S. BRYAN,

Broker in Stocks and Real Estate,

ja12-2w 57 Fourth street, Burke's Building.

LIBERTY STREET PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

The large CORNER LOT on Liberty and Pitt streets, 60 by 120 feet, with two Brick Dwellings on Pitt, and one Brick Dwelling on Liberty street, several frame shops. Address

JOHN WAY, Jr.,
ja19-1m Sewickleyville, Allegheny co., Pa.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE IN ALLEGHENY CITY FOR SALE.—The lot has a front on Washington street of 32 feet, and extending back 150 feet to Liberty street. The building is two story, built in modern style, with nine rooms. Also, a neat carriage house, stable, &c.; the lot is planted with grape vines, fruit and flowers, gas and water throughout the building. Is offered cheap. Apply to

B. McLAIN & CO., Real Estate Brokers,
ja19 102 Fourth street.

DESIRABLE

MANUFACTURING SITE FOR SALE

In Temperanceville, adjoining Glass Works. The Lot is 260 feet front, on the Plank road, and runs back to the Sawmill Run Coal Railway. For terms, &c., inquire of ROBERT WOODS, Esq., Fourth street, or

M. D. BIDDER,
ja18-6t No. 121 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

VALUABLE COAL LAND FOR SALE—on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Columbus Railroad, only nine miles from Pittsburgh, a tract of Land containing 231 acres of best quality of Coal. The coal and surface will be sold together or separate as the purchaser may desire. Parties wishing to invest in Coal Lands would do well to examine this property. For further information address or apply to JOHN DORRINGTON, second street, opposite Gas Works, or JOS. DORRINGTON, Temperanceville, Pa. ja5-1mood

$4,500 WILL PURCHASE a fine Property situated on the corner of Rebecca and Allen streets. For terms, apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of

S. S. BATES,
ja19 Butler street, Lawrenceville, Pa.

$4,500 WILL PURCHASE a well improved Property, situate on Harris street near Butler. For terms apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of

S. S. BATES,
ja19 Butler street, Lawrenceville, Pa.

ISLAND RUN OIL TERRITORY

FOR SALE.

Lands in the justly celebrated Island Run and Little Beaver Creek tor sale, where as yet every well has proved a success. Also, interests or shares in wells producing, or in process of boring. Address

CHARLES B. HURST,
ja16-3m Rochester, Pa.

FOR SALE—

A boat fifteen miles from Pittsburgh, and three miles from Logan's Ferry Station on the Allegheny Valley Railroad in a thriving village, near to school, mill, postoffice and churches, a HOUSE and good sized Lot, planted with choice fruit trees, a rare chance for a shoemaker, it having been occupied for that business very successfully for the last eight years. Apply at

216 BEAVER ST., Allegheny.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE,

At Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, one-half mile from Wilkinsburg 11 acres, 136 perches of Land, with a new dwelling, containing ten rooms, all cellars underneath. Fruit and other conveniences on the premises. For further information call at No. 106 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises.

J. S. KING.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I offer for sale the desirable property on which I reside, Fourth ward, Allegheny City, consisting of a lot of ground on Second street, 40 by 150 feet, on Canal and extending 274 feet to Liberty street, where is erected a substantial and well finished BRICK DWELLING. two stories high, 44 feet front by 36 feet deep, with two story Brick Back Building. Wash House and Bath House, and other out houses; Brick Stable and Carriage House, &c., &c. The premises is finished with centre hall and a suit of rooms on each side, and is approached by a pleasant walk of twenty-five or thirty minutes, or a drive of fifteen minutes. There is also on the property a Passenger Car Stable, which will be rented until possession is given. Possession will be given on the first of April next, if not sold sooner. The property (DWELLING) will be sold with it, fronting, say 60 feet on Canal and 135 feet on Chestnut street. Title indisputable and terms incumbrance and terms easy. W. B. OLIPHANT.

ja16

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—FOR SALE.—The subscriber is now prepared to lease a few more lots of his property at Yellow Creek, Ohio, on very favorable terms to parties desiring to go there for oil! Their property consists of those two (2) valuable estates known as the McCullough and Neeley tracts, containing in all about eleven hundred acres, and extending about one and a half miles on either side of Yellow Creek, from its mouth. Shawsran, Block-house run and Rocky run all put into Yellow Creek throughout the property. The successful development of Little Beaver argues well for Yellow creek. Coal will be furnished at once or mining to operators. Apply to LYDAY & CHORPENNING, Duquesne way, (one door below Hand street,) Pittsburgh, Pa., or to

S. S. M'CULLOUGH, on the premises.

de28 1m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the part of the Fisher Farm lying on the west side of Little Beaver Creek (Columbiana county, Ohio,) is surveyed into ACRE LOTS, and is OFFERED FOR SALE, on reasonable terms. The location will recommend itself as one of the most favorable sites for boring for oil. Island Run, and Patterson's settlement to lands of Glasgow Oil Company, north side. Purchasers can see the land by calling on M. M. MARQUIS, at Darragh's Boarding House, at mouth of Island Run, or addressing him at Postoffice, Darlington, Beaver county, Pa. jan4 1m

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE TURTLE CREEK EXTENSION BONDS.—The BONDS of Holders are hereby notified that the Interest Coupons on the above Bonds due February 1st, 1866, will be paid on and after that date, at presentation and delivery, at the First National Bank, Pittsburgh. JOHN H. PAIGE, Jr.,
ja18-3tawid Treasurer.

CARPENTER JOBBING SHOP.

Having returned, after an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop for all sorts of

JOBBING IN THE CARPENTER LINE.

At the old stand, Virgin alley, between Smith

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

THE NEW DIOCESE.

The Consecration of the Right Rev. John Barrett Kerfoot, D. D., First Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburgh—Memorial Service, etc.

To-morrow a religious service of the most impressive character will take place at Trinity Church, (Rev. Charles E. Swope, rector,) on Sixth street, it being the occasion of the consecration of the Rev. John Barratt Kerfoot, D. D., President of Trinity College, and first Bishop of the newly erected diocese of Pittsburgh. Dr. Kerfoot was nominated to this high office by the Protestant Episcopal convention which met in this city last December, and the House of Bishops, Right Rev. John Henry Hopkins, D. D., L. L. D., Bishop of Vermont, presided, and the Rev. L. P. W. Balch, D. D., of Newport, R. I., and Rev. Theodore A. Hopkins, of Burlington, Vermont, Secretaries, unanimously confirmed the choice. He is esteemed as a worthy christian gentleman and scholar, and naturally there is manifested a deep interest to witness the solemn services to take place to-morrow. This will be the first time in the history of this city that a bishop is consecrated, and much honor has been consecrated to office. The arrangements for the solemn and impressive service have been completed, and every thing will be done in a practical use. Trinity Church has been selected for the honor of having the ceremony take place within its walls, and from its time honored old tower, to-morrow morning, will be rung for the fifteenth time the "Bishop's bell," which was hung in its place on Monday. The House of Bishops will be represented by the following Bishops: Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., LL.D., Bishop of Vermont, Right Rev. William Bacon Stevens, DD., Bishop of Pennsylvania, Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., LL.D., I. L. D., Bishop of Vermont, Right Rev. William Williams, D.D., Bishop of Connecticut, Right Rev. Thomas March Clark, DD., Bishop of Rhode Island, Right Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, D., Bishop of Western New York, Right Rev. Charles Pettit McIlvaine, DD, D. C. L., Bishop of Ohio, Right Rev. Gregory Thurston Bedell, D.D, Assistant Bishop of Ohio, and others. It is also expected that the Right Rev. Thomas Nettleship Stanley, D. D., Bishop of Honolulu, will be present on the occasion. The clergy will be represented in great force, all the rectors belonging to the new diocese will be present, and several from distinguished parts of the country. Among the latter will be the Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., rector of Trinity Church, New York city, the wealthy Episcopal congregation in the United States. Dr. Dix is a son of Major General John A. Dix, of New York. The musical part of the services will form an appropriate and attractive feature. The choir will be composed entirely of boys, and in the beautiful and graceful anthems, and their voices blending with the utmost harmony, give substantial token that this part of the service will be of the most interesting character. The interior of the church, though without special ornamentation, will present a chaste and elegant appearance, and the building Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Hopkins, will occupy the seat within the chancel as the Consecrating Bishop. The Bishop-elect, Right Rev. Dr. Kerfoot, will be seated between two Presbyters, and the clergy, according to seniority of service, will be seated either within the chancel or in reserved seats in the body of the church. The vestments of the Bishops will be placed, probably, at the foot of the chancel. The flowing robes of the clergy and the rich attire of the Bishops will present a magnificent scene. The occasion will render the scene, perhaps, the most impressive that shall ever have been witnessed in this city. The service will open with a voluntary, and after the fine tones of the organ have died away, the regular service as per Book of Common Prayer; the opening sentences, the prayers to the *veni exultemus*, the hundredth psalm, etc., will be observed. Always beautiful and impressive as is the service of the Episcopal Church, it will doubtless seem to be more so than ever on this occasion. The psalms for the day, the reponsory verses, the scriptural lessons, the Litany, and the triumphant strains of the choir and organ combined, will follow in regular order. The sermon will then be delivered, and the solemn consecration will take place. The Presiding Bishop, Dr. Hopkins, will approach the Bishop elect, who will be conducted by two members of the House of Bishops before the Consecrating Bishop. The testimonial of his election will then be read, and the formal consent of the House of Bishops to the consecration. The promise of conformity and canonical obedience will follow in all forms of the church will then be assented to by the Bishop elect. The litany and sufferages having been said, the Consecrating Bishop will proceed with the customary forms of consecration, the Bishop elect's robes, cassock and pochet being placed upon Dr. Kerfoot, who will kneel before the consecrator, while the usual services in this connection will be observed. The solemn prayer of consecration having been said, the imposing ceremony of the laying on of hands will follow. The Bible will then be delivered, and with it the prescribed address by the consecrator. Kneeling with those present from his Grace the duly consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburgh—the Right Reverend Dr. Kerfoot.

The Holy Communion will then be celebrated, the elements being consecrated and first administered to the Bishops. This will close the consecration services.

The House of Bishops of the United States, to which Mr. Kerfoot has been elected, numbers forty-two, including the Missionary Bishops. It is the highest authority in the Episcopal Church, and is subject to no other body. It is concerned, and from its acts there is no appeal. The ordination, to-morrow, will be quite an event in the history of the Episcopal Church in Pittsburgh, and the elevation of Dr. Kerfoot to the dignity and additional duties of that character to the Episcopacy in this section. *Appropos*, on Monday four splendid bells were raised in the tower of Trinity Church—of the upper notes, in the key of D, viz: A B, C sharp and D. The heaviest bell weighs 1,085 lbs. This is the Bishop's Bell, and has the following inscription: "I ring my first peal in the first year of the Episcopate of Pittsburgh, in the first of its first Bishop, Right Reverend John Barrett Kerfoot, D. D. *Vestis exultemus Domino.*" They were cast by the celebrated Meneely's of West Troy, N. Y., and are a part of a chime intended to be erected in the new tower of the church, of which the congregation of Trinity contemplate building.

The consecration service will take place at half-past ten o'clock a. m. In the evening, at half-past ten o'clock, the Right Rev. William Bacon Stevens, Bishop of Pennsylvania, in obedience to the unanimous wish of the recent Episcopal Convention, repeats in this diocese the life and sermon of the late Right Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., LL.D., which he delivered before the Convention of the Episcopal Church of the United States, at Philadelphia. It is one of the most eloquent tributes to a just man that has been handed to in many years. On dit that the Right Rev. Thomas Nettleship Stanley, D.D., of Honolulu, will preach in St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church on Friday evening; also, that the pulpits of the Episcopal churches will be filled next Sunday by distinguished divines belonging to distant parishes.

Meeting of Allegheny Councils.

A special meeting of Allegheny Councils was held last evening.

SELECT COUNCIL.—Present; Messrs. Drum, Hall, Hackenstein, Irwin, Myler, Patterson, A. D. Smith, J. B. Smith, Wm. Smith, Thomas, and President McBrier.

The President stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee appointed to confer with the managers of the West Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in regard to the right of way through the city.

Mr. Myler, chairman of the committee presented a report, together with an ordinance, granting the required right of way. The report was accepted, and the ordinance read three times and finally passed. Common Council concurred.

A resolution requesting the legislature to relay the railroad on Smithfield street, from Liberty alley, in the Second ward, was read and adopted. Common Council concurred.

On motion adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Members present: Messrs. Campbell, Heckard, Hanna, Palmbaum, G. F. Magee, Wm. Miller, Megraw, Meyer, Mc Donald, Riddle, Reed, Walter, and President Bantley.

Mr. Hanna presented an ordinance prohibiting the erection of wooden buildings within the limits of the city, and declaring a fire limit. The ordinance was laid over.

On motion of Mr. Hanna, the City Solicitor was instructed to prepare a bill, to be presented to the Legislature, providing for the assessment of tax on all stocks, of Pittsburgh on the dollar, for city purposes. S. C. concurred.

Mr. Heckadorn offered a resolution providing for the erection of four additional public gas lamps in each ward in the city, which was adopted.

Mr. Reed offered a resolution instructing the Street Committee to construct an Iron Bridge, during the tunnel under the railway at the intersection of Webster and Craig street, in the First ward. Adopted.

The Council then adjourned.

Another Arrest of Juvenile Thieves.

The residents of the lower end of the First ward, in this city, have been greatly annoyed for months past by a gang of youthful thieves, who pilfered tools, scraps of iron, and anything else of value they could place their hands upon. Their operations last night were quite startling the lines fastening boats to the bank of the river, and several of the boats were permitted to float away. Information was lodged with three lads named Edgar F. Small, John Conway and John Cawley, and yesterday they were arrested and locked up. The proprietor of a second hand store, at the Point, named Lawrence Stick was also arrested, and upon searching his premises the police found a cart load of ropes, tools, old iron, etc., which they took possession of and removed to the Mayor's office. A large portion of the rope found was identified by Mr. H. M. Bole as his property. The boys who stole it cut it into small pieces and sold it to Stick at two cents per pound. Stick is undoubtedly the principal offender, as he instigated the boys to commit the robberies, and paid them for their plunder. The parties will have a hearing before the Mayor to-day.

Police Items.

BEFORE ALDERMAN TAYLOR.—Jackson Forker was arrested yesterday on a charge of beating his wife, and in default of bail committed to jail to answer the charge. Christopher Fisher was inferred a complaint against John McKee for obtaining money under false pretences. The complainant alleged that McKee had sold him a mule for seventy-two dollars, and represented that the animal was sound and in good condition, whereas, however, he discovered that it was unsound and worthless, hence the prosecution. A warrant was issued for McKee's arrest.

BEFORE ALDERMAN STRAIN.—Mary A. Mayo preferred a complaint yesterday against Michael Kelly and Kelly was arrested and taken before the Mayor for a hearing.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—Yesterday morning a bundle, containing eight or nine new revolvers, a dark lantern, a brace, bits, steel punches, and several certificates for city stock, was found in a board yard on the Allegheny river, a short distance below the Suspension Bridge. The bundle was taken to the Mayor's office, where the revolvers were identified as being the same stolen from Mr. Brown's establishment on Wood street, on Saturday night last. The articles were wrapped up in a piece of paper, which bore the marks in the store. The certificates found belonged to Mr. N. Bagley, coal merchant, on Water street, which were also stolen on Saturday night last. It is supposed that the thieves fearing that they would be arrested, took this plan to get themselves of everything that would tend to fasten guilt upon them.

THE ARSENAL EXPLOSION.—During last summer, petitions to Congress, praying that pensions be allowed by the Government to the relatives of the persons killed by the explosion at the Allegheny Arsenal, in September, 1862, were circulated through the county and numerously signed. These petitions were forwarded to our Representative a few days ago, and yesterday a letter was received from Gen. Goodhead, announcing that he had presented them to the House of Representatives, when they were referred to the Committee on Pensions. The General says that he will appear before that Committee, and expects to have a favorable report. Several plans have been proposed for the relief of the sufferers by this dreadful explosion, and the plan of referring the matter to Congress has been accepted as the most expedient.

ODD FELLOWS' ENTERTAINMENT.—The Curtis Band's association of this city will give a complimentary supper to the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, at Lafayette Hall, on Monday evening next.

Extension of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad.

In reply to Gov. Tod's proposition to bring the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad to this city, the undersigned citizens, merchants and manufacturers addressed to him the following communication:

PITTSBURGH, November 23, 1865.

To Hon. David Tod, President of the C. & M. R. R., Youngstown, Ohio:

DEAR SIR: We beg leave to address the following communication to you, giving a few facts of the importance of obtaining for this city at Independent and additional outlet to the lakes and the Northwest, and for your road a chance to reach this great feeder, which cannot do otherwise than greatly enrich and add much value to that portion of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad now in operation. The road from Youngstown to Pittsburgh, we are advised by competent engineers, who have made surveys and careful examinations, will be of easy grade, and can be built comparatively cheap, and when built its entire business, including the city of Allegheny and surrounding boroughs, containing a population of 175,000. Within the bounds in which this population live and work, we have

21	Rolling Mills,	2	Copper Rolling Mills,
23	Machine Shops,	50	Glass Factories,
12	Roller Factories,	58	Oil Refineries,
11	Nail and Washer Factories,	20	Breweries,
3	Cotton Spinning Works	5	Cotton Factories,
7	Blast Furnaces,	28	Tanneries,
1	Locomotive Works,	38	Tobacco Factories,
4	Wrought Iron Tube Factories,	3	White Lead Factories,
2	Wrought Iron Spike Factories,	2	Chemical Factories,
2	Malleable Iron Factories,	2	Woolen Factories,
2	Cast Steel Saw Factories,	10	Carriage Factories,
2	Barrel Factories,	16	Potteries,
3	Chain Factories,	1	Flouring Mills,
11	Ship Yards,	1	Cannon Foundry,
2	Marine Ways,	2	Axe and Shovel Manufactories,
12	Wagon Factories,		
11	Planing Mills,		

Employing 12,000 hands, and 100 boilers, and 100 engines, of 2,000 horse power.

The product from the above large manufacturing establishments, with several hundred lesser, though not unimportant workshops and factories producing a variety of wares and merchandise not enumerated, absolutely require additional rail facilities to get their products to market, and would gladly welcome a new outlet to the Northwest, their chief market.

The rolling mills and foundries have a capacity to consume, when running full time, from three to four hundred thousand tons of pig iron annually. A large portion of which is brought to Pittsburgh from the furnaces in Mahoning and adjacent valley, on the line of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad.

The rolling mills of Pittsburgh, with the seven blast furnaces in Mahoning, require one hundred tons of Lake Superior iron ore per annum, all of which must be brought by railroad from Lake Erie, involving double handling. For years the iron interests particularly have been embarrassed for the want of more facilities to get supplies to the mills and to get the manufactured articles taken away. Notwithstanding the rapid advance of manufacturing in Pittsburgh, it has been retarded and much kept back by the want of sufficient railroad facilities to the lakes. This want and the knowledge of it has caused iron manufacturers, owning rolling mills in Pittsburgh, to put and build their blast furnaces in the Mahoning and Shenango valleys where they could have the advantage of increased facilities for the transportation of their iron ores, namely, both canal and railroad, the one line of railroad from Cleveland being inadequate to transport the supplies necessary to Pittsburgh.

To increase the blast furnaces at Pittsburgh to twice or more than twice the number, all that is wanted is to insure the iron manufacturers that they can rely with certainty on the transportation of their ores from Cleveland, and that the railroad is then provided with docks, and room and facilities for handling the ores.

The local business along the line of a road from Pittsburgh to Youngstown, on the route which is proposed to be extended by any running into Pittsburgh. We may here add that the local traffic on all the roads running into Pittsburgh, is very great, and yields largely.

Coal, iron ore and limestone is found in abundance along the lines, in addition, the whole extent of the road passes through a fertile farming country, which is improved, with no other road to enter into competition for the local traffic, which trade is not unsafe to say, would of itself pay the interest on the construction of the road, to which the through business to be added would be clear profit. This trade will not be thrown upon the road from its connection at Cleveland, from the West, and at Pittsburgh from the East, and seaboard.

As soon as the road is open to travel, towns and manufacturing establishments will spring up, increasing its business. We are satisfied and firm in the conviction that within less than five years from the opening of the road to trade, that a double track will be found necessary to meet its wants. To you Governor Tod, as conversant with the people and the necessities for another road from Pittsburgh to the lakes, we feel that it is unnecessary to add further. Our trust is that you will use your influence and take early measures for the promotion and completion of the road to Pittsburgh. Our whole people will hail the making of the new road, or rather the completion of the Cleveland and Mahoning road to Pittsburgh, as that which furthers their best interests, particularly when they begin to realize their great loss in being unable to get supplies here and products away, that the present road is not more than adequate to accommodate the local traffic. The local business offered to the new road along the line, to which the through business of the Connoquenessing, will be without competition, and the through business naturally falling to and through the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad and to the Cleveland and Mahoning road when completed will be all that the said line or road will require. Respectfully yours,

J. Painter & Sons, Iron Manufacturers.
Graff, Byers & Co., Iron Manufacturers.
N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers.
Singer, Nimick & Co., Steel Manufacturers.
Spang, Chalfant & Co., Iron and Steel Manufacturers.
Marsin, Oliver & Brickell, (by D. Z. Brickell.)
Lloyd & Bliss, Iron Manufacturers.
Jones & Laughlin, American Steel Works.
Park, Brother & Co., Rolling Mill.
Hallman, Rahm & Co., Iron and Steel Manufacturers.
E. Wormser & Co., Glass Manufacturers.
Robinson, Rea & Co., Engine Builders and Iron Founders.
Laughlin & Co., Eliza Furnaces.
McKnight, Martin & Co., Monticello Furnace.
Jas. Wood & Co., Eagle Iron Works.
Shoenberger & Co., Glass Manufacturers.
R. A. Fahnestock, Son & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
Wm. McCleave & Co., Glass Manufacturers.
McKee & Bros., Glass Manufacturers.
Cunningham & Boyle, Glass Manufacturers.
Wolf, Howard & Co., Glass Manufacturers.
John H. Ferrie & Co., Glass Manufacturers.
Everson, Preston & Co., Iron Manufacturers.
George R. Jones, Wholesale Grocer.
Peter R. Freeland, Peoples' Bank.
James Park, Jr., Merchant.
Park, Brother & Co., Cotton Manufacturers.
Samuel McCrickart & Co., Merchants.
Lemuel Bissell, Wholesale Clothier.
Reymer & Bros., Wholesale Confectioners.
C. O. Hussey, Cotton Manufacturer.
McCandless, Jamison & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods.
R. L. Fahnestock, Forster & Co., Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturers of White Lead.
J. Hammett & Son, Tanners and Hide Dealers.
Samuel Lewis, Lumberman.
William Gormley, Wholesale Grocer.
Godfrey & Carr, Paper Dealers.
Watt & Wilson, Wholesale Grocers.
J. Henderson & Bros., Druggists.
G. N. Hoffstot, Leather and Hides.
Richard Dilworth, Leather and Hides.
G. Hunter & Co., Wholesale Grocers.
A. H. English & Co., Wholesale Merchants.
William R. Kirkpatrick & Co., Wholesale Grocers.
Smith, Marshall & Co., Wholesale Grocers.
Arbuckle & Co., Wholesale Grocers.
A. M. McCullough & Co., Wholesale Liquor Dealers.
T. C. Coulton, Commission Merchant.
Snetling & Mechling, Wholesale Liquor Dealers.
Reed & Co., Iron Founders.
De Lange & Chestnut, Leather Dealers.
John Lambie & Sons, Hardware Dealers.
J. T. Glass & Co., Dealer in Oils and Lamps, &
John Floyd & Co., Wholesale Grocers.
Graff & Keiter, Commission Merchants.
Wm. Cooper & Co., Wholesale Grocers.
Chas. C. Bagley, Commission.
Graff & Hugus, Western Store Works.
A. W. Mellon, Lumber and Rag Dealer.
Kirkpatrick, Bro. & Co., Wholesale Grocers.
S. Lindsay & Co., Flour Dealers.
Wm. P. Beck & Co., Wholesale Grocers.
H. Riddle, Wholesale Produce Merchant.
Siebert & Morgan, Wholesale Grocers.
B. Wolff, Jr., & Co., Importers of Hardware.
J. Braun, Liquors.
W. Mackeown & Bro., Druggists.
J. M. Hands & Co., Paint Packers.
Graham & Thomas, Wholesale Grocers and Flour Dealers.
Wm. Holmes, President Mechanics Bank.
John Holmes, Wholesale Grocer.
John Porterfield & Co., Grocers.
James McAuley, President Iron City Bank.
The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company.
T. B. Pemberton, General Superintendent.
John Scott, President Bank of Pittsburgh.
R. Moody.
Henry + King, Commission Merchant.
Hall & Speer, Flour Manufacturers.

Thomas Bakewell, Glass Manufacturer.
R. L. Gray, Steamboat Captain.
John R. Campbell, Wholesale Produce Dealer.
Zug & Co., Sable Iron Works.
Adams, McKee & Co., Novelty Works.
Anderson, Cook & Co., Steel Manufacturers.
Wm. S. Anderson & Co., Monongahela Foundry.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

S. M'CLEAN, Jr., Pres't. | J. M. TIERNAN, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, (STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKER.) SECRETARY.

Stocks Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS JAN. 23, 1866, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6's 1881	108 00	.....
United States 5-20s	107 50	.....
United States 7-30s	98 50	.....
United States 10-40s	92 50	.....
United States Certificates, 1,000	97 50	.....
Gold	144 00	.....
Allegheny County 6's	72 50	.....
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.	81 00	.....
Connellsville Railroad 6's Bonds	81 00	.....
Lawrenceville County 6s	50 00	.....
Butler County 6's	65 00	70 00
Gast. Insurance		53 00
Monongahela Insurance Co		43 00
Monongahela Bridge Co	28 00	.....
Allegheny Valley Railroad	10 00	.....
Connellsville Railroad	10 00	.....
Citizens' National Bank	93 00	.....
Exchange National Bank	84 50	.....
Fourth National Bank		114 00
Merchants' and Manufacturers' National	58 00	60 00
Commerce National Bank		111 00
Bank of Pittsburgh	60 00	.....
People's National Bank	105 00	.....
Third National Bank	124 50	.....
Columbia Oil	24 25	25 00
Feeling & Blood	35	.....
U. S. Telegraph		75 00
Cooper Petroleum Co		25 00
Gold opened in New York at 128¾.		

Tuesday, January 23.—P. M.

The money market in New York is full of capital, and is a drug at six per cent., and on Government collaterals loans are made as low as four per cent. Here it is positively stringent. Whether it arises from any scarcity or lack of confidence, it is difficult to determine. In former times the condition of this market was pretty much regulated by the course of the Eastern cities, but now it is visible a new influence upon it. Parties having loanable funds seem to be master of their situation, and are excessive in the rates they demand. We are rarely able to give reliable discount quotations in this market.

The rule seems to be to shave as close as the customer will bear. It not unfrequently happens that good named paper is put through at fifteen per cent. when the borrower is hard pressed for money. With our banks it is impossible to tell how they accommodate the business public. The most of them make a limping business, and discounting, declining governments under the same heading, and we are left in the dark as to their line of discounts in business paper.

—Oe 'Change to-day there was an increased attendance, and a great deal of interest was manifested in its success. The impression is strong that these daily meetings can be kept up, and the good results from them will be felt ere the approach of spring to the whole business community. The admittance is free—no doorkeeper to dispute your passage, and if you are hungry you can partake of the lunch before you proceed to business. It is important that every person should be present at the meeting, and that all business men are always prompt, and there is no reason why they should not carry out their good habits by being up to time on 'Change. Dispatches were received to-day from New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Louisville, and when found necessary other points will be included, so that the state of the markets at the principal centres of trade will be known every day between twelve and one o'clock.

—Sale of stocks, Tuesday evening, January 23d, at Commercial Sales Rooms, 100 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer:

Allegheny National Bank	$57 00
Western Insurance Company	50 00
Pew No. 22 in Christ Church	35 00

—A good deal has been said about the low *average interest* of the national debt, but the method of keeping it down is by the issue of call loans, of which at present several hundred millions of "nine bills," &c., as United States notes and fractional currency, wholly irredeemable, which should be put into funded debts or some kind which would be a benefit to the national finances, with all its magnitude, is still the best secured of any similar obligation in the world, and is sure to be paid, principal and interest, while the debts of European nations promise to share it. But that is not at present the question to be decided now. The point to be settled is, how to get the national debt extended in a form where the interest can be met, and this means be secured in reduction more gradually. Any such settlements can be done by offering bonds of short date and low interest at a time when capital in ordinary business commands from 8 to 15 per cent. The government, when it comes as a borrower, must be prepared to pay current rates in short bonds, or sell long ones to temps buyers for, investment here and in the money markets of Europe.

The danger attending our debt being held largely abroad is one which has not yet been sufficiently appreciated, but may at some future time become painfully manifest. Not less than three hundred millions of our securities are held in Germany and elsewhere, as is estimated by some as high as five hundred millions. Supposing any considerable portion of this to be suddenly returned to us the consequences would be a large premium on gold and a corresponding increase of the gold premium.

—The Philadelphia Stock Board on Monday had the Era oil delicacies under discussion. A committee was appointed to fully investigate the transactions, and bring the guilty parties to justice. One of the persons connected with the perpetration of the deception on the brokers has been arrested, and charges of swindling preferred against him.

—The Erie Railroad Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on their preferred stock, and a dividend of 4 per cent. on common stock; both payable on the 15th inst.

—The earnings of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway for the month of December were:

1865	$599,762	1864	$737,556
Increase			$212,206.

—The total imports at New York for the week compare as follows:

Week ending—	Jan. 19.	Jan. 12.	Jan. 5.
Dry Goods	$3,992,982	$1,301,921	$1,995,206
Genl. Mer'dize	3,547,000	1,836,941	1,128,176
Total	$6,450,000	$3,871,551	$4,102,608

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, January 24, 1866.

Business continues to drag along slowly, the demand being altogether of a local description. The sales were necessarily restricted. Buyers and sellers are apart in their views; hence, there is nothing like speculation to be had. The weather continues very changeable. The snow storm that set in early in the day continued all day. The prospect now is that it will wind up with rain and give us frogs river. Boats at the landing are still receiving, and will leave when the weather moderates sufficiently. The Forest City will take her departure to-day for the Parkersburg oil regions. She will be followed to-morrow by the Lucy and. The Lenl Leotl leaves to-day for Cincinnati. Passengers can bear this in mind. The Rubicon is receiving for South and will have dispatch. The Lake Erie has the principal portion of her cargo on board for St. Louis. Passengers can make up. The Cumberland and Armadillo will load in turn for St. Louis. The Tarvada, Capt. Hughes, will follow next for Cincinnati to load in turn. Several boats are on their way up they may arrive at any time. This receipts of produce since last report have been light, as was the demand. The rates for most descriptions were unchanged. Flour was in fair demand, and prices were firm for most descriptions; the sales were principally confined to drug lots, and those to meet the present wants of consumers. There was no speculative or export demand. Bacon was in good request, with a fair degree of demand; prices, however, have undergone no change; the tendency is increasing. Butter was quiet, and difficult to set the figures for a round lot; they would be pretty low down. Cheese has been in moderate demand for home purposes. Prices have undergone no alteration. Among the sales we make the following:

LARD—The demand is improving with a firm market. There is a good supply on hand in first hands.

CRACKERS—The demand was moderate, with sales of Common at $14 00, and Cultivated at $16 00 ₩ bbl.

SEEDS—were dull, and there was nothing done worthy of special notice. Prices remain nominal.

BUTTER—Is dull and heavy, with a large demand, hence prices tend downward. We note sales of 15 packages assorted, at 29@29@30c ₩ lb.

CHEESE—Is in demand, but not command over 25c. Even that is more than the true value.

POTATOES—Were in good demand with a fair amount of transactions. Sales 200 bushels Peach Blows at $1 60@1 80 ₩ bushel. Sales 75 bbls do, at $2 00@3 75.

CHEESE—Market steady, the supply being fully up with the demand. Goshen—Sales 60 boxes, in lots, at 21½@22c. Hamburg—Sales at 21@21½c.

GRAIN—The market continues dull, with but few transactions to notice. Sales of 1 car load of delivered, at 46c. and 2 cars do. at 45c. Sales from store at 48c. Wheat—Sales 2 cars at Elevator of Red at $2 00; White, $2 10@2 20. Other kinds dull.

ROOF NAILS—Sales 5,000 cks'ds, $12 00 ₩ M.

BEANS—Sales 5 bbls Eastern, $3 50@3 75 ₩ bushel.

LEAD—We note sales of 500 pigs at 12c.

SALT—Sales 3 loads refined at $4 25.

CORNMEAL—Sales 250 bushels fresh ground, at 65@70c ₩ bushel.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

Seegmyer & vokamp, 10 doz tubs, 10 do washboards; Little, Baird & Patton, 20 doz keelers; W Haslage, Culp & Schmidt, 10 doz do; Duff & Son, 20 doz brooms; A Lutz, 2 bbls butter; E H Mathias, 2 bdls broom handles; Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co, 1 box axes; H L Johnston & Co, 1 do flange; L Laughna, 1 bbl dairy butter; Culp & Shepard, 200 bbls flour, 4 cars corn; H Lisle, Jr, 1 car hay. Dressed hog: J A Salva, 1 car staves; J K Barbour, 53 bdls rolled oil; Nimick & Co, 60 casks do; Graff, Bennett & Co, 200 bbls flour, 2 cars corn; Bros, 180 bbls crude oil; Jas Wiklins, 242 do do; Lloyd & Bliss, 1 car pig iron; Graff, Bennett & Co, 50 sks wheat; J Floyd & Co, 15 cez brooms; J H Finch, 1 carp tpg; Wm Bingham, 2 cars coals; J & W Fairly, 1 car wheat; D N Crawford, 2 cars corn; F Lemmon, 50 bbls white whisky, 2 cases wine, 1 do gin, 1 quarter cask brandy; F Hevlen, 10 bbls lard; Schlemaer & Lang, 100 bbls flour.

Per Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.

Nimick & Co, 9 casks do; Wm Chamberlain, 4 bbls blacking; Spang, Chalfant & Co, 9 bbls spikes, 1 do iron, 10 bbls ore; John McGraw, 2 bbls tobacco; 25 kegs do; Graff, Bennett & Co, 10 kegs do; Lloyd & Bliss, 200 bbls flour; A Davidson, 44 bundles sp kes; Hallman, Rahm & Co, 9 packages broken iron; Lloyd & Bliss, 40 bdls axles; 5 bundles; E H Myers & Co, 100 barrels flour; Kell & Nichols, 200 do do; Graff, Bennett & Co, 100 do do; Hirz & Co, 30 qtl bacon; Patterson, Ahmuon & Co, 81 packages sundries; J E Dalzell, 1 car lumber; Hussey, Gregg & Co, 1 car lumber; Fetzer & Armstong, 2 sacks clothes wood, 1 sack timothy, 1 do flaxseed, 1 box butter.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Martin, Oliver & Brickell, 1 car iron; Hahn & Riddle, 3 bbls dried apples, 7 do beans; Knox & Nelson, 10 bbls flour; S & J Caruthers, 11 sks oats; J & W Fairley, 40 do do; Graff, Bennett & Co, 100 do do; R H Stewart, 27 do oats, 20 crocks butter; J Morrison, 31 **218 cats; Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company,** 60 carboys acid; Burns & McKain, 9 bxs butter; J C Downing 9 bbl resned oil; Jospeh Small, 7 pkgs mdse; Kennedy & Carothers, 4 do; John Schooley, 10 do; Wm Hoffman, 27 head sheep, 3 calves, 4 cars marketing.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

Gay, Burke & Co, 73 oil bbls; C H Armstrong, 4 sum springs, 1 seat; Geo Semmerer, 4 bbls whisky; A Guckenheimer & Bro, 6 do; John Dunlap, 3 do; Jones & Park, McCurdy & Co, 3 do; Marshall, Fulton & Bollman, 10 coils rope, 2 reels yarn; Watt & Wilson, 64 sks oats; Hughes & Co, 3,000 fire brick.

Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati R. R.

D Wallace, 194 bags wheat, 100 bbls flour; R R Wallace, 130 oil bbls; Keefer & Co, 128 dry hides, 16 bdls green do; G W Johnson & Co, 1 bdl paper; Knox & Nelson, 2 bdls leather; H Voigt & Co, 30 oil bbls butter; 2 do dried peaches; Bailey, Farrel & Co, 1 bx merchandise; J McKay, 4 car mdse.

Coal Receipts per Pitts. & Con. Railroad.

J A Carline, 500 bush coal; Lloyd & Black, 1,750 do do; Graff, Bennett & Co, 1,000 do do; Campbell & Co 870 do do, 5 cars coke; Graff, Bennett & Co, 2,500 bush do.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

[From Work, McCouch & Co., Stock and Exchange Brokers.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 23.—Saint Nicholas, 46; Maple Shade, 4¾; Curtis, 1¾; Bassell, 2¾; Caldwell, 3¾; McClintock, 158; Excelsior, ¾; Oil Creek and Clarion Run, ¾; Corn Planter, 1 1-16; Sugar Creek, 4¾; Eldorado 3½; Mingo, 2¾; Junction, 1½; Philadelphia, Lancaster and Cherry Run, ¾; Ocean, 14¾; Mahanoy, 7.

Boston Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, January 23.—Prices of mining stocks: Central, 32; Copper Falls, 20½; Franklin, 37½; Hancock, 114; Isle Royal, 14; Minnesota, 17; Bay State, 9½; Waverly, 41¾.

Boston Wool Market.

January 20.—The wool market has ruled steady, with a fair demand during the past week, notwithstanding the limited supply of desirable lots. It is a noteworthy fact that the late decline in specie prices, though temporarily affecting the relative values of the domestic and foreign staple, has not invited any corresponding decline in the former. It is actually by realizing better prices to-day, by 2@3c ₩ lb, than it did while selling at the same currency rates before the fall in gold. So long as its holds its own, and does not share the general downward tendency of commercial values, there will only be a good reason for its continued firmness. Manufacturers seem to realize that it is better to buy fine wool at 75c now, than to give that price when the currency shall have approximated a good basis. They are taking round lots of choice staple, with but little hesitation, at sellers' prices; and for very choice select parcels they are paying extreme rates. In fact, for the fancy clips of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, which have all along been held above the market, there is now an active competition, and commission merchants will have no difficulty in disposing of their reserves at satisfactory prices.

The consumptive demand is by no means limited to fine wool, though this description commands relatively high rates. The medium and low grades are beginning to be inquired for, especially the long-staple varieties, owing to the peculiar style of goods now in vogue both in the foreign and American markets. If the taste of consumers continues to run upon this extreme, it is very likely the popular fever among growers for producing full-blooded Saxony and Merino wools will soon be abated. We do not say that such a result is probable; but it is a fact that since the close of the war, the coarse wools of the West have been too much neglected and forced below their relative value.

There is no danger, however, that the supply of fine domestic will soon, if ever, be in excess of the demand for consumption. It is indispensable to the class of fabrics required for original and fancy assortments, and a large portion of the year, and will always be preferred as a matter of taste, for thick coatings, by a large class of wearers who pay but little attention to fashions. The stocks of all medium grades available before the next clip, are being rapidly reduced, and will soon be confined to be supplemented by considerable importations before the new clip arrives.

Fine foreign wools are coming forward slowly from the English markets, and, notwithstanding daily decline, they can hardly compete, to any extent, with the finished fine article. There is no doubt, however, that a moderate stock of Cape in New York, offering at rates corresponding to gold, would find sale.

Sales of domestic for the week foot up some 650,000 lbs, at about the previous range of prices. Of these the following are reported as pulled. Outside of these figures, we hear of one lot of 80,000 lbs choice selected stock of pulled at 81c. The bulk of the sales were in straight lots of good to choice Ohio fleece at 65@66c. Extreme quotations is first and fine delaine, with sales at 70@80c. In foreign there have been small sales of Cape at 34@36c.

We give below the current prices for this market, as reported to Messrs. Hallowell & Coburn's Circular of Yesterday:

Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.—Coarse, 55@56c; Medium, 60@62c; Fine, 67@70c; Delaine, 70@80c.

Indiana.—Coarse, 52@56c; Medium, 58@62c; Fine, 65@68c.

Michigan.—Coarse, 50@55c; Medium, 55@60c; Fine, 65@68c.

New York and Vermont.—Coarse, 50@55c; Medium, 55@60c; Fine, 65@68c; Extra, 70@75c.

Illinois and Wisconsin.—Coarse, 47@50c; Medium, 50@53c; Fine, 55@60c.

Iowa and Minnesota.—Coarse, 47@50c; Medium, 50@53c; Fine, 55@60c.

Canada.—Combing, 72@80c; Mixed, 60@65c; clothing, 50@55c; Tub, 56@60c.

California.—Fine, 60@65c; Superfine 55@60c; No. 1, 50@ 60c; Sup. Lamb's, 47@55c; Canada Lamb's, 40@55c; Extra Pulled, 60@65c; Western extra, 48@52c; Western Super, 40@50c.—*Bulletin.